PUBLISHED MONTHLY—PRICE, ANNAS 8.
THE INDIAN RAILWAY
TRAVELLERS' GUIDE.
THE BEST AND MOST COMPLETE GUIDE IN INDIA.
Time and fare Tables of all Indian Railways, Steam Boats and Daks, Places of interest—Inland and along the Coast—Postal and Telegraphic Information, &c., &c., with a
COLOURED MAP OF INDIA.
The "Bombay Gazette" Press, Fort, Bombay.

PUBLISHED THRICE DAILY.

THE
Bombay Gazette

No 54,732.—NEW SERIES] BOMBAY:—THURSDAY, MAY 27. 1909. [PRICE: ONE ANNA.

NESTLÉ'S
CONDENSED
MILK,
RICHEST IN CREAM
UNTOUCHED BY HAND.

SHIPPING.

PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL S. N. COMPANY.

LIST OF DEPARTURES FROM BOMBAY FOR MARSEILLES & LONDON.

WITH LIBERTY TO CALL AT BRINDISI AND MALTA.

Date of Sailing. 1909 P. M.	Steamer.	Tons.	Connecting at Aden with	Tons
20th May	SALSETTE	6000	INDIA	7951
6th June	ARABIA	7908		
13th "	SALSETTE	6000	VICTORIA	6522
19th "	OCEANA	6610		
26th "	HIMALAYA	6898	MOOLTAN	9021
3rd July	PERSIA	7951		
10th "	SALSETTE	6000	CHINA	7912
17th "	HIMALAYA	6898		
24th "	SALSETTE	6000	MACEDONIA	10512
31st "	EGYPT	7912		
7th Augt.	SALSETTE	6000	MOLDAVIA	9000
14th "	ARABIA	7908		
21st "	SALSETTE	6000	MANTUA	11000
28th "	OCEANA	6610		

The above Steamers convey Passengers to Marseilles Plymouth and London.

Passengers for Brindisi transhipp to a connecting Steamer at Port Said excepting in cases of the "Egypt," "Arabia" and "Oceana" sailing in May and June which will proceed through to Brindisi.

HEAVY BAGGAGE must be sent to the CARNAC BUNDER on FRIDAY AFTERNOON, the day previous to sailing and CABIN BAGGAGE before 9 a. m., on SATURDAY. The attention of Passengers is called to the Importance of having their Baggage labelled with port of destination.

Tenders leave the CARNAC BUNDER on day of sailing. All Passengers must attend at that place between 1 and 1-30 o'clock p. m. for Medical inspection by the Health Officer of the Port, and no one will be allowed on board the Mail Steamer unless so examined and conveyed thence in the Company's Tenders. Special attention is directed to these regulations, which are imperative under the Venice Convention.

Friends of Passengers cannot go on board the Mail Steamer.

TO COLOMBO, STRAITS, CHINA AND AUSTRALIA.

The Company's Steamers leave Bombay fortnightly usually on WEDNESDAY, taking Passengers for the Straits, China and Japan, and Return Tickets are issued on favourable terms.

For Accommodation and further particulars apply to
W. C. SYMES,
Superintendent, P. and O. S. N. Company.

HOMEWARD PASSAGES.

GRINDLAY GROOM & CO.

PASSAGES — Booked without charge.
BERTHS — Carefully Selected.
HANDBOOK — Giving details of Fares, Sailings, &c., gratis.
BAGGAGE — Shipped and Insured.
PASSENGERS — Met on arrival.
CALCUTTA: GRINDLAY & Co.
LONDON: GRINDLAY & Co.

ALL PREVIOUS ISSUES ARE HEREBY CANCELLED.

ELLERMAN (CITY AND HALL) LINES OF STEAMERS,

From BOMBAY *via* KARACHI to LONDON (*via* MARSEILLES OR GENOA), LIVERPOOL and other Ports.

The following sailings are suoject to alteration:—

LIST OF APPROXIMATE SAILINGS FROM BOMBAY AND KARACHI FOR MARSEILLES AND LIVERPOOL.

Steamers.	Leave London.	Due Bombay.	Leave Bombay.	Leave Karachi.
C. City of Glasgow	...	...	...	June 9
C. City of Manchester	May 27	June 19	June 24	July 7
C. City of Karachi	June 19	July 3	July 8	July 24
B. City of Delhi	June 22	July 20	For Calcutta	Aug. 2
B. Merton Hall	...	...	...	Aug. 14
B. C. City of Benares	June 26	July 23	July 27	Aug. 23
A. Trafford Hall	July 10	Augt. 2	August 7	Aug. 24
B. City of Agra	July 17	...	...	Septr. 10
C. City of Glasgow	July 27	Augt. 19	August 24	Septr. 21
B. City of Madras	Augt. 7	Augt. 31	Septr. 6	Nov. 1
C. City of Calcutta	Augt. 18	Sept. 10	Septr. 15	Nov. 8
B. Merton Hall	Septr 25	...	...	...
A. City of Vienna	Septr. 11	Oct. 16	Nov. 2	Nov. 18
B. C. City of Athens	Oct. 5	Oct. 29	Nov. 2	Nov. 23
B. C. City of London	Oct. 14	Nov. 2	Nov. 7	Dec. 5
A. Trafford Hall	Oct. 21	Nov. 14	Nov. 19	Dec. 10
B. C. City of York	Oct. 29	Nov 17	Nov. 22	Dec. 15
B. C. City of Glasgow	Nov. 6	Nov. 28	Dec. 3	Dec. 30
B. City of Agra	Nov. 16	Dec. 11	Dec 18	...
B. City of Madras	Nov. 27	Dec. 21	Jan. 9	Feb. 1
C. City of Manchester	Dec. 17	Jan. 9	Jan. 14	...

A.—First Class passenger steamers carrying both Surgeon and Stewardess.

C.—Steamers which have both first and second class accommodation.

For full particulars apply to
Messrs. ED. GATES & SONS AGENCY,
Messrs. KILLICK NIXON & Co.,
Agents ELLERMAN (CITY AND HALL LINES OF STEAMERS, Bombay).

PROVED BY 100 YEARS USE.
DR ROBERTS'
POOR MAN'S FRIEND
OINTMENT
FOR SKIN DISEASES AND WOUNDS OF EVERY DESCRIPTION
DR ROBERTS'
ALTERATIVE PILLS
FOR SKIN DISEASES,
AND ALL DISORDERS OF THE STOMACH & LIVER.
OF ALL CHEMISTS 1/6 & 2/9 EACH
BEACH & BARNICOTT LTD BRIDPORT.

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THE RETAIL PRICE of "THE BOMBAY GAZETTE," in Poona, Kirkee, &c., from the 1st proximo will be 2 annas per copy.

The rates for Subscribers are unaltered, viz., Rs. 37-8 per annum or Rs. 30 per cash in advance, including delivery.

REPAIRS OF Rs. 1-8 within 25 years, I take this opportunity to tell you that Hooper's Sewing Machine, which I purchased 22 years ago, has required only Rs. 1-8 for repairs, and is in every way sound at 68 years. I. R. Gasdaver, 58, Nicholas Street, Bombay.

SHIPPING.

BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY, LD.

INTEND TO DESPATCH STEAMERS AS FOLLOWS:—

FOR KARACHI Direct,

Weekly from Victoria Dock Wall No. 14 Shed,

Steamers.	Tons.	Sailing Date.	Time, about
AFRICA	2,037	Mon 31st May	noon,
DWARKA	1,695	Thur 27th May	9 a. m.
DUMRA	1,695	Fri. 28th May	6 a. m. †

† Or later on arrival of English mail steamer.

FOR KARACHI AND PERSIAN GULF (Weekly).

S. S. "AFRICA," 2,037 tons, 31st May, calling at Karachi Pasni, Gwadur, Muscat, Bunder Abbas, Dubai, Lingo, Bahrein, Bushire and Koweit.

FOR KARACHI AND BUSREH (Weekly).

S. S. "DWARKA," 1,695 tons, on THURSDAY, 27th May calling (for Mails and Passengers) at Muscat, Bushire, Mahamera and Bourah, also taking Passengers and cargo on through bookings to Ahwaz and Bagdad.

FOR COAST PORTS AND CALCUTTA.

S. S. "LODIANA," 3,160 tons, sailing on or about 5th June.

FOR RANGOON OR CALCUTTA (Direct).

Frequent sailings, for particulars of which, also as to onward connections to ports in Arracan, Burma, Straits Settlements, Mauritius Australia, and New Zealand.

MACKINNON MACKENZIE & CO.,
Agents, BOMBAY.
26th May, 1909.

COMPAGNIE DES MESSAGERIES MARITIMES,

FRENCH MAIL STEAMERS.

TO MARSEILLES.

Vessels.	Tons.	Captains.	To Sail on THURSDAY
AUSTRALIEN	6,365	Riquet	10th June 1909
SALAZIE	4,147	Magnet	8th July "
VILLE de la CIOTAT	6,478	Barillon	5th Aug. "
NERA	5,538	Martin	2nd Sept. "
DUMBEA	5,685	Boyer	30th Sept. "
SYDNEY	4,118	Rebufat	28th Oct. 1909,

INTERCHANGEABLE TICKETS.

RETURN TICKETS can be made available for one way by the Messageries Maritimes and the Return Voyage by the Austrian Lloyd's or the Navigazione Generale Italiana's at Reduced Far

TO AUSTRALIA DIRECT
AND THE FAR EAST, TRANSHIPPING AT COLOMBO.

Vessels.	Tons.	Captains.	To Sail on or about
NERA	5,538	Martin	13th June 1909,
DUMBEA	5,685	Boyer	16th July "

For further particulars apply to—
L. BRICARD
Agent,
Albert Building, Hornby Road.

AUSTRIAN UNDER MAIL THE AUSTRIAN — LLOYD'S S. N. Co. CONTRACT WITH GOVERNMENT.

DIRECT LINE TO TRIESTE.

Steamer.	Tons.	Captain	To sail on
AFRICA	4,750	G. Bartole	1st June 1909
TRIESTE	5,005	S. Cilonak	1st July 1909

ORDINARY LINE TO TRIESTE.

Steamers.	Tons.	Captain	To sail about
* AUSTRIA	7,588	B. Cobol	27th May 1909

* Will call at Karachi.

RETURN TICKETS TO TRIESTE AND VENICE are available for two years.

THROUGH TICKETS TO LONDON.

1st and 2nd Class Single and Return Tickets are issued via Trieste the St. Gothards and other Routes.

INTERCHANGEABLE RETURN-TICKETS.

Are issued, to return either by Messageries Maritimes from Marseilles, or Navigazione Generale Italiana from Genoa or Naples to Bombay, or by North German Lloyd's from Genoa to Colombo, and vice versa.

Passengers to VENICE transhipp at TRIESTE to another steamer of the Company which takes about 6 hours to cross the Gulf, but during the Passengers' Season (March, April and May) all the Steamers of the direct Line will call on their Homeward voyages first at Venice and then at Trieste.

STEAM TO JAPAN via COLOMBO, PENANG, SINGAPORE, HONGKONG, SHANGHAI, YOKOHAMA, AND KOBE.

Steamers.	Tons	Captain.	To sail on or about.
SILESIA	5,159	F. Radonicich	24th June 1909

For further particulars regarding passages, apply to,
W. DENSO,
Agent,
Austrian Lloyd's S. N. Coy
Sassoon House 52, Church Gate Street, Fort, Bombay

ANCHOR LINE.

REGULAR SAILING FROM BOMBAY TO MARSEILLES AND LIVERPOOL.

The following SAILINGS have been arranged:—

Steamers.	Tons.	Captain.	Date.
MASSILIA	5691	J. Thomson	10th June, 1909.
OLYMPIA	5124	A. Tait	22nd June, 1909.
CIRCASSIA	6716	C. F. Osborne R. N. R.	14th July, 1909.
SCINDIA	5106	Wm. Kelso	26th July, 1909.
CASTALIA	6388	J. Hamilton	11th Aug. 1909.
ELYSIA	6368	A. Haig	23rd Aug. 1909.
MASSILIA	5691	J. Thomson	10th Sept. 1909.
OLYMPIA	5124	A. Tait	27th Sept. 1909.
CIRCASSIA	6716	C. F. Osborne, R. N. R.	11th Oct. 1909.
SCINDIA	5106	Wm. Kelso	25th Oct. 1909.
CASTALIA	6388	J. Hamilton	16th Nov. 1909.
ELYSIA	6368	A. Haig	27th Nov. 1909.

	Rs.
Bombay to Suez	385
Bombay to Portsaid	418
Bombay to Marseilles	578
Bombay to Liverpool (all the way by sea)	605
Bombay to London from Marseilles and including 1st class rail ticket across continent	653
Bombay to New York	808
Return ticket to Liverpool (all the way by sea)	990
Return ticket to London everland from Marseilles and back from Liverpool	1038

All return tickets are available for 2 years.

Concessions granted to families, Railway employees, Hospital Nurses, Missionaries, Tea planters, &c.

Each steamer carries a duly qualified surgeon and experienced stewardess and is fitted with every comfort.

All steamers have electric lights and electric fans in every cabin free of charge.

Officers of the Army are exempted from the penalty attached to overstaying their leave by reason of delay in arrival of steamer, provided it is timed to arrive within the period of their leave.

The advertised rates to Europe include a passage by B. I. S. N. Co.'s steamer between Karachi and Bombay.

For any further information regarding passage, apply to the undersigned.

W. & A. GRAHAM & Co.,
AGENTS, Bombay.

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CENTENARY, 1809-1909.

NORTH BRITISH AND MERCANTILE INSURANCE Co.
ESTABLISHED 1809.

CHIEF OFFICES:
EDINBURGH: 64, Prince's Street.
LONDON: 61 Threadneedle Street.

Total Funds Exceed £18,322,000
Total Revenue for 1907 Exceeded £ 4,000,000

The sum of over ONE MILLION STERLING was divided among Participating Life Policy-holders in 1905, yielding a BONUS at the Rate of £1-8-0 per cent per annum not only on the original sums assured but also on all subsisting Bonuses.

POLICIES in some cases have been MORE THAN DOUBLED in amount by the addition of BONUSES.

NEW SCHEME.

Double Endowment Assurance in India at English Rates. Full particulars on application.

For latest PROSPECTUS and Proposal Forms apply to

Messrs. KING KING & Co.,
Secretaries,
NORTH BRITISH and MERCANTILE INSURANCE Co.,
KING'S BUILDINGS, BOMBAY.

THE DEMAND FOR "STANDARD" POLICIES.

EVERY YEAR, since 1865, the NEW BUSINESS has exceeded £1,000,000 Sums Assured PER ANNUM, a result maintained uninterruptedly for so long a period by NO OTHER BRITISH OFFICE.

NEW ASSURANCES in 1907...£ 2,234,000
ACCUMULATED FUNDS £12,000,000
ANNUAL REVENUE .....£ 1,500,000

NEW SCHEMES.

DOUBLE ENDOWMENTS.—At Home Rates giving a Bonus of 100 per cent. on survival.

CHILDREN'S ENDOWMENTS.—Payable at any age from 14 to 21 with return of all premiums in event of death.

For full information apply to
F. A. PREVOST
Secretary,
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BINNY & Co., Ld,
Chief Agents, Madras.

THE ORIENTAL GOVERNMENT SECURITY LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY, LIMITED.

Established 1874.

FUNDS OVER Rs. 3,25,00 000.
INVESTMENTS IN GOVERNMENT SECURITIES and lodged with the OFFICIAL TRUSTEE OF BOMBAY.

The Premiums are based upon the Company's actual experience, being the lowest with safety and so the most advantageous to all assurers.

For Prospectus containing all particulars apply to
R. PATERSON BROWN,
Manager, BOMBAY.

REDUCED RATES.

GRESHAM LIFE OFFICE.

RESULTS FOR 1907.

New Policies issued (net)	6,350 for	£s. 1,979,720
New Premiums (1907)	"	90,402
Annual Income	"	1,405,950
Assets	"	9,820,266

CALL FOR 1908 PROSPECTUS.

WORLD WIDE POLICIES.
Indian Lives at European Rates.
Assurances with or without Medical Examination
Old Age Pensions, Children's Endowments, &c., &c.
Apply—
CROFT MODY & Co.,
CHIEF AGENTS FOR India, Burma and Ceylon
BOMBAY.

SELF CURE NO FICTION!
MARVEL UPON MARVEL!
NO SUFFERER NEED NOW DESPAIR,
but without running a doctor's bill or falling into the deep ditch of quackery, may safely, speedily and economically cure himself without the knowledge of a second party. By the introduction of
THE NEW FRENCH REMEDY
THERAPION
a complete revolution has been wrought in this department of science, whilst thousands have been restored to health and happiness who for years previously had been merely dragging out a miserable existence.
THERAPION No. 1—The Sovereign Remedy for discharges, superseding injections, the use of which doer irreparable harm by laying the foundation of stricture and other serious diseases.
THERAPION No. 2—The Sovereign Remedy for primary and secondary skin eruptions, ulcerations, pains and swelling of the joints, and all those complaints which mercury and sarsaparilla are popularly but erroneously supposed to cure. This preparation purifies the whole system through the blood and thoroughly eliminates every noxious matter from the body.
THERAPION No. 3—The Sovereign Remedy for debility, nervousness, impaired vitality, sleeplessness, distaste and incapacity for business or pleasure, love of solitude, blushing, indigestion, pains in the back and head, and all disorders resulting from dissipation, early excesses, &c., which the faculty so persistently ignore, because so impotent to cure or even relieve.
THERAPION is obtainable at principal Chemists or from The Le Clerc Medicine Co., Haverstock Road, Hampstead, London. Price in England 2/9. In ordering, state which of the three numbers required, and see that word "THERAPION" appears on British Government Stamp affixed to every genuine package.
SOLD BY TREACHER & Co.,
BOMBAY, BYCULLA AND POONA.

STORMY
RAIN
CHANGE
FAIR
VERY DRY
BAROMETERS
CORRECT FORECAST OF WEATHER CHANGES.
Make your own observations and watch the approach of the monsoon.

Diameter	6½ ins.	Rs.	15/8
"	7½ "	"	22
"	9 "	"	30

Rope pattern circular light oak-cased Aneroid Barometer, visible movement, cream enamel dial.

Diameter	7½ ins.	Rs.	26
"	8½ "	"	36

Plain polished wood-cased Aneroid Barometer, visible movement, white enamel dial, high grade.

Length 19 Inches ..... Rs. 18.

Combined Aneroid Barometer and Thermometer, the former has visible movement, can be had in carved floral design or banjo shape polished wood cases.

Nickel, Rs. 32; Silver, high-grade ..... Rs. 70.

Watch shape pocket Barometer and altitude register.

Rs. 120.

Silver pocket set of Barometer, Thermometer, Compass and Altitude register, very compact and accurate, in case.

MARCKS & Co., LTD., { BOMBAY AND POONA.

ESTABLISHED 1872.
ICES
IN
CHOICE VARIETIES
ENGLISH AND ITALIAN PASTRY
AT
PEARSE & CO.'S
RESTAURANT,
Apollo Street,
BOMBAY.
ORDERS SOLICITED.

ROWLAND'S MACASSAR OIL
FOR THE HAIR.
110 YEARS SUCCESS.
Preserves, Restores, Nourishes it more effectually than any other preparation; Prevents Greyness, Cures Scurf; Promotes a luxuriant Growth of Hair; Invaluable for children's Hair; GOLDEN COLOUR for fair or grey Hair. Sizes, 3s. 6d., 7s. Od., 10s. 6d., sold by Stores, Chemists, Hairdressers and ROWLAND'S, 67, HATTON GARDEN, LONDON.
Without the use of this valuable preparation the Hair becomes Dry, Harsh, Thin and Brittle; no other preparation produces such a Beautiful and Dressy appearance of the Hair.

VETARZO BRAIN AND NERVE FOOD.
Agents for India:—TREACHER AND CO., LTD BOMBAY, BYCULLA, and POONA.
This remarkable compound, the result of the latest developments and achievements of modern chemistry, pharmacology, and therapeutics, is without equal in all cases of defective nerve power, whether induced by worry, over-work, unhealthy climate, dissipation, excess, youthful imprudence, or other influences incidental to the wear and tear and haste or overstrain of modern life. Sleeplessness, trembling, palpitation, nervous dyspepsia, low spirits, mental and bodily prostration, muscular and local weakness, general and nervous debility, faulty nutrition, premature decay or deficiency of the vital forces, impaired vitality, harassing dreams, night disturbances, sudden startings, dimness of sight, defective memory, inability to perform the various duties of life, or to enjoy its pleasures, restlessness that can settle to nothing, irritability of temper, female complaints, hysteria, painful periods, backache, bearing down sensations, nervous headache, wasting disease, night sweats, and all other phases of brain and nerve exhaustion, are successfully combated by this highly scientific preparation. Bracing up the system generally, it gives tone to the exhausted nerves, arrests all weakening wasting discharges, involuntary losses, &c.; restores the failing energies, and imparts new life and vigour to what had so recently seemed worn out, "used up," and valueless.

VETARZO BLOOD MEDICINE.
Never before was there anything like it, nor can its marvellous properties ever be equalled in all cases of poorness, impurity, or other imperfection of the blood from whatever cause arising. No sooner is it imbibed into the system than it permeates and penetrates to the minutest capillaries, overcoming and expelling the virus of disease, wheresoever and in whatsoever forms met with; removing all blotches, pimples, scurf, scurvy, scrofulous and glandular swellings, discolorations, roughness and unsightly patches, &c. Its effects are almost magical in the treatment of gout, rheumatism, sciatica, lumbago, pains and swellings of the joints, discharges, secondary symptoms, eczema, lepra, psoriasis, bad legs, bad breasts, abscesses, ulcers, sores, goitre or Derbyshire neck, it improves the general health, and quickly removes long-standing bronchitis, asthma, and hacking, straining, spasmodic cough, too often the precursor of consumption.

CAUTION.—Ask for "VETARZO Brain and Nerve Food," or "VETARZO Blood Medicine," whichever is required, and see that you get them, as unprincipled vendors often try to palm off inferior preparations (usually their own manufacture), for the sake of extra profit. Price in England, 2/9. The genuine bottle of these medicines bears the British Government Stamp with the words "VETARZO REMEDIES" impressed thereon, in white letters on a red ground, by direction of His Majesty's Hon. Commissioners. Registered Trade Mark "VETARZO." Legal proceedings will be taken against persons pirating.

COMMON SENSE IN A NUTSHELL.—A new medical work on the causes and most scientific and effectual means of self-cure ever discovered for nervous exhaustion, depression of spirits, want of zest and energy, &c., with practical observations on marriage and full directions for removing certain disqualifications that destroy the happiness of wedded life. It also treats on urinary derangements, secondary symptoms, stricture, &c., and no sufferer should fail to procure a copy. Post free in plain envelope on receipt of Postal Order 3Rupees. From The VETARZO REMEDIES Co., Gospel Oak, London, or of Agents for above medicines. Price 10 annas Post Free.

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THE YOK OHAMA SPECIE BANK, LD.

ESTABLISHED 1880.

CAPITAL PAID-UP .....Yen 24,000,000
RESERVE FUNDS ..... " 15,500 000

HEAD OFFICE:—YOKOHAMA.

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Changchung	Lyons	San Francisco
Chefoo	Mengtsze (Mukden)	Shanghai
Dairen (Dalny)	Mengzaki	Tientsin
Hankow	Newchwang	Tientsin
Honolulu	New York	Tokyo
Hongkong	Osaka	
Kobe	Ryojun (Port Arthur)	
London		

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The Bank of England; The London Joint Stock Bank, Ld.; The Union of London and Smiths Bank, Ld.; The Parr's Bank, Ld,

BOMBAY BRANCH:—
LIBERAL INTEREST allowed on CURRENT ACCOUNT.
FIXED DEPOSITS on terms to be learnt on application.
CREDITS granted on approved securities, and every description of BANKING and EXCHANGE business transacted,
DRAFTS granted on JAPAN and the Chief Commercial places in the World.
K. KODAMA,
BOMBAY OFFICE—
Albert Buildings, *Manager*
GRANT ROAD, FORT, BOMBAY.

THE BANK OF BURMA, LD.

Subscribed Capital..... Rs. 20,00,000
Paid up Capital ..... " 14,00,000
Reserve Fund..... " 1,30,000

LONDON BANKERS—PARR'S BANK, Ld., and WILLIAM DEACON & Co., Ld.
Agents and Correspondents throughout India,
HEAD OFFICE—RANGOON.
BRANCHES:—CALCUTTA, MADRAS and Bombay.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS may be opened with Rs. 150 and upwards and interest at 2½ per cent. per annum will be allowed upon daily balances upto Rs. 10,000 provided a minimum daily balance of Rs. 100 be maintained.

FIXED DEPOSITS are received as follows:—For 1 year at 6 per cent. For 6 and 9 months at 5 per cent. per annum. Special rates for Shorter periods.

SAVINGS BANK DEPOSIT FUND.—Sums as small as Rs. 10 are received in this account and interest allowed thereon at 5 per cent. per annum subject to the Rules of the Fund which may be obtained on application. Cheques on any Town in India, and Currency Notes of any circle received free of Charge in Fixed and Savings Bank Deposit Accounts.

Purchase and Sale of Stock effected and every description of banking business transacted,
F. D. STRANACK,
Standard Buildings, Bombay, Sept. 1903. Manager.

HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION.

Paid up Capital .....$ 15,000,000
Reserve Liability of Proprietors .....$ 15,000,000
Silver Reserve Fund .....$ 14,500,000
Gold Reserve Fund .....£ 1,500,000

COURT OF DIRECTORS AND HEAD OFFICE IN HONGKONG.
J. R. M. SMITH, *Chief Manager*.
LONDON BANKERS:
LONDON AND COUNTY BANKING COMPANY, Ld.
LONDON COMMITTEE
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CARL MEYER, ESQ., (Director, National Bank, Egypt
WM. GAIR RATHBONE, ESQ (Director Peninsular and Oriental Steam Navigation Co.).
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BATAVIA,	LONDON,	SAN FRANCISCO
BOMBAY,	LYONS,	SHANGHAI
CALCUTTA	MANILA,	SINGAPORE
COLOMBO,	NAGASAKI,	SOURABAYA
FOOCHOW,	NEW YORK,	TIENTSIN,
HAMBURG,	PEKING,	YOKOHAMA.
HANKOW,	PENANG,	YLOILO.

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS,
Interest allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on Daily Balances of Rs. 1,000 to Rs. 1,00,000 provided the sum accrued amounts to Rs. 5 at half-yearly.

FIXED DEPOSITS.
Are received for varying periods up to 12 months on terms which may be ascertained on application.
Drafts granted on London and the chief Commercial places in Europe, India, Australia, America, China, and Japan.
Credits granted, Bills purchased, and every description of Banking and Exchange business transacted.
C. H. WILSON
Agent.
CHURCH GATE STREET, BOMBAY.

THE BANK OF INDIA, LD

Incorporated under the Indian Companies Act VI. of 1882.

HEAD OFFICE: ORIENTAL BUILDINGS, BOMBAY.

CAPITAL SUBSCRIBED....Rs. 1,00,00,000
CAPITAL CALLED UP .... " 50,00,000
RESERVE FUND..... " 1,75,000

DIRECTORS:
SIR SASSOON DAVID, Kt., Chairman. (Messrs. Ezesecn J. David and Co., Bombay.)
SIR COWASJEE JEHANGIR, Bart. (Messrs Cowasjee Jehangir and Co.)
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RAMNARAIN HURNUNDRAI, Esq., (of the firm of Hurnundrai Ramnarain, Bombay.)
JENARRAYEN BINDCUMULDANI, Esq. (Woonim of Rajah Pahadur Sewlal Motilal Bombay.)
The Hon'ble Mr. IBRAHIM RAHIMTOOLA C.I.E.

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS,
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Mixing No. 10 cotton about 1,64,957, lbs. in about 210 Khandies.

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Fly striping.

Lop's Rowing Frames cotton.

105 Drawing Cans about 1,483 1-4 lbs.

Bobbins' slubbing about 1965 lbs.

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BOMBAY, 27TH MAY, 1909.

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AUCTIONEERS AND COMMISSION AGENTS
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SALE OF IMMOVEABLE PROPERTY AT BHOIWADA, PAREL.

Messrs. SORABJI COWASJI & Co. will, by order of Marwadi Adebhan Sobhaji & Co., the mortgagees and on account and at the risk of the mortgago, Savitribai, widow of Ramchandra Ganpat, and under the power of sale reserved to the mortgagees by the indenture of mortgage, dated the 5th day of October, 1907, made between the above parties, sell by Public Auction, on MONDAY, the 31st day of May, 1909, at 4-30 p.m. (S. T.), on the premises, the undermentioned property:—

Firstly.—All that piece of fasendari land bearing New Survey No. 6204, together with the dwelling-house standing thereon, situate at Parel Thakurwady, on inside the Fort, and in the Registration Sub-District of Bombay, and Assessed by the Municipality under F Ward No. 761, and Street No. 61, and containing by admeasurement 26 feet in breadth, and 40 feet in length, and bounded on the east and south by the property of Sona Bhaya, on the west by the property of Mukund Gopal, and on the north by a public passage

Secondly.—All that piece of Fasendari land bearing Survey No. 6204, together with the dwellinghouse standing thereon, situate at Parel Bholwada, without the Fort, in the Registration Sub-district of Bombay, and Assessed by the Municipality under F Ward No. 980, and Street No. 280, and containing by admeasurement 16 feet in breadth and 30 feet in length, and bounded on the east by a public passage and beyond that by a Police Station, on the west by the property of Sona Bhaya, and on the north by the property of Jaau Gopal and on the south by the property of Vithal Gopal.

Further particulars and conditions of sale may be obtained from the undersigned.

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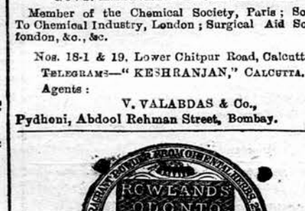

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1909.

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A HOUSEHOLD REMEDY FOR
All Functional Derangements of the Liver, Temporary Congestion arising from Alcoholic Beverages, Errors in Diet, (Eating or Drinking,) Biliousness, Sick Headache, Giddiness, Oppression or Feeling of Melancholy, Vomiting, Heartburn, Sourness of the Stomach, or Constipation. It is a Refreshing and Invigorating Beverage, most Invaluable to Travellers, Emigrants, Sailors, and Residents in Tropical Climates.
ENO'S "FRUIT SALT" assists the Functions of the Liver, Bowels, Skin, and Kidneys by Natural Means; thus the blood is freed from poisonous or other hurtful matters, the foundation and great danger of Chills, Fever, Worry, Blood Poisons, &c. There is no doubt that, where it has been taken in the earliest stages of a disease, it has, in innumerable instances, prevented a serious illness.
CAUTION.—*Examine the Capsule and see that it is marked ENO'S 'FRUIT SALT'; otherwise you have the sincerest form of flattery—IMITATION.*
Prepared only by J. C. ENO, Ltd., 'FRUIT SALT' WORKS, London, S.E., Eng., by J. C. ENO'S Patent.
Sold by Chemists and Stores everywhere.

JOSEPH EVANS & SONS,
(WOLVERHAMPTON), LTD.,
CULWELL WORKS, **WOLVERHAMPTON, ENG.**
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PUMPS & PUMPING MACHINERY,
FOR
STEAM, HAND, HORSE, BELT & ELECTRIC POWER,
MINING & IRRIGATION PUMPS A SPECIALITY.
WRITE FOR LIST No. 20.
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The Great European Remedy for Nervous and Functional Exhaustion.
This extraordinary rejuvenating essence steadies the vitality of the whole system, gives energy to the muscles and speedily restores the impaired powers of life, imparting strength and manly vigour to the most debilitated and worn out constitution. Those who suffer from Premature Decay, or deficiency or the Vital Forces, owing to dissipation, worry, overwork, excesses, or any other cause, will find this medicine just what they require. Equally adapted for the studious and sedentary; the aged and infirm; the nervous and debilitated; as also for delicate females and weakly children. All sufferers from loss of appetite, nervous headache, lassitude, and despondency—too often accompanied with suicidal thoughts—should make immediate and fair unprejudiced trial of this wonderful medicine, which is daily effecting the most remarkable cures in patients who had been given up by the Faculty as incurable, and left to drag out the remainder of their existence a misery to themselves, and a continual anxiety to their friends. In all cases of nervous and functional debility, epilepsy, impurity and poorness of the blood, aversion to and incapacity for society, study, or business, giddiness, disturbed sleep, harassing dreams, loss of memory, and other symptoms, the result of self-acquired ailments that embitter and shorten life, it is truly unrivalled. To married persons especially, this preparation will prove invaluable, giving strength and vigour in place of lassitude and incompetency. Price 11s. or four times that quantity, 33s. per Bottle.
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This glue is pure and suitable for printers and book-binders for general use. A trial is solicited.
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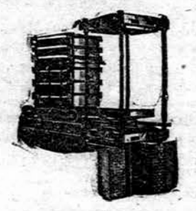
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	Subscription. Rate.	Discount Rate.
Yearly ...	Rs. 25 0	Rs. 20 0
Half-yearly ...	„ 13 12	„ 11 0
Quarterly ...	„ 7 8	„ 6 0
Monthly ...	„ 2 8	„ 2 6

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"THE BOMBAY GAZETTE" OVERLAND SUMMARY AND WEEKLY BUDGET.

	Town.	Post.
Yearly ...	...	Rs. 15 Rs. 15
Half-yearly ...	...	„ 7 „ 8
Quarterly ...	...	„ 4 „ 4

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COMMERCIAL NEWS.

LONDON MARKETS.

LONDON, MAY 25, 1909.] [BOMBAY, MAY 26, 1909.

FINANCIAL.

	Rates.	Plus.	Minus.
2½ per cent. Consols... ...	85 1/4	3/16	
3 do. Rentes	97 3/4		unchgd
2½ do. Sterling Loan ...	99 3/4		1/8
3½ do. Govt Securities....	62 5/16		unchgd
Bar Silver in London ...	24 1/4	1/16	
do. do. 2 months' hence	24 1/4	1/8	
do. in New York ...	52 3/4	1/8	
Exchange on London at Paris...	25·17 1/2		unchgd
do. do. do. Berlin....	20·45		unchgd
do. do. do. New York.	4·87 3/4		unchgd
Discount Bank of England Rate.	2 1/2		Since 1st April.
do Short London Bills	1 5/8	1/8	
3 months' sight.			
do. Indian Bank Bills			
6 months' sight,...	2	1/8	
do. 3 months' Fine			
Trade Bills...	2 1/8		unchgd
do. 6 months' Fine			
Trade Bills ...	2 1/2		unchgd
Highest Day-to-day Loans ...	1 1/4	3/8	
do. 7-day Market Loans...	1 1/4	1/8	

Exchange on India, 30 days' sight (Bank's buying rate) 1s. 3 13/16d.
Bar Gold (per oz.).—77s. 9d.
*Closing Tone of Silver :—Firm buyers.

COTTON.

LIVERPOOL :—

Spots	Quiet.
Futures	Steady.
East Indian	Dull.
Manchester —	Steady.
Total Sales	8,000
Sold on Speculation and for Export ...	1,000
Imports	23,000
Mid-Americans	5·27+·05
Egyptian F. G. F. Brown ...	8 5-8 unchgd

Future Delivery Prices :—

May-June	June-July	July-Aug.	Aug.-Sept.	Sept.-Oct.
5·74	5·75	5·81	5·78	5·77
+03	+06	+07	+08	+09

Oct.-Nov.	Nov.-Dec.	Dec.-Jan.	Jan.-Feb.
5·75	5·74	5·74	5·74
+09	+09	+09	+09

NEW YORK :—

Receipts at U. S. Ports	21,000 Bales.
Do. do. last year	13,000 ,,
Exports to Great Britain ...	4,000 ,,
Do to Continent	2,000 ,,
Spot Cotton—11·65 unchgd.	
Futures—Month of July 11·09+17	Advanced early on unfavorable weather reports and declined later owing to commission house liquidation.
Do. Oct. 10·88+07	

NEW ORLEANS :—

Spot Cotton—10 7/8 unchgd.	
Futures—Month of July ...	11·18—95
Do. Oct. ...	10·81+02
Closing Tone of Spot—Firm.	

WHEAT.

White Delhi per 492 lbs ex-ship—45—May—London—Done.
White Choice Karachi C. I. F.—42 5-8—May-June—London—Done.
Tone of Wheat.—Easier.
Wheat Afloat for U. K. Qrs. 2,130,000.

SOUTH AMERICAN.

Rosario Santa Fe.—62lbs.—43 3/4 May—Done—Quiet

SEEDS.

Rapeseed :—
Yellow Gujarat, per 416 lbs., 85 o/o ex-ship 47 3-4 May-June—Dunkirk—Done.
Brown Cawnpore 43 — May-June—Hamburg—Buyers.
Tone of Rapeseed.—Firm.
Linseed :—
Bombay, per 416 lbs., ex-ship 47 1/4 June-July—Antwerp—Done.
Tone of Linseed.—Firm.
Linseed Argentine La Plata—44 1-4—May-June—Hamburg—Sellers.

MISCELLANEOUS.

Coffee :
In New York Fair Rio (No.7 quality).—7 7-8 unchgd,
Rubber :—
Para Rubber, 5s. 6 3-4d.—Value.
Metals :—

Copper Braziers	67/6
Yellow Metal	5 7-8d.

Arrivals :—
" Lindenfels".

BOMBAY MARKETS.

WEDNESDAY EVENING.] [26TH MAY, 1909.

IMPORTS OF TREASURE.

Packages.	Value.	From	Importer.
	Rs.		
14 Bars Silver ...	22,500	Karachi	C Valliram
1 Bundle Rupees	600	Abass	K E H Allana
1 Parcel Gold coins	4,350	Trieste	M Cohen and Fils
Rupees	26		
1 Bundle Sovs ...	390	Bussrah	A M Meer
Rupees	3,315		

EXPORTS OF BAR SILVER BY RAIL on May, 1909.

By	Bars.	Ounces.
G. I. P. Railway.....	52	53,752
B.B. & C.I. Railway.	40	46,779

FINANCIAL.

Bank Rates :—
Bank of England... 2½ per cent. from 1st April
Bank of Bengal ... 8 per cent. ,, 29th April.
Bank of Bombay... 6 per cent. ,, 13th May.
Bank of Madras ... 8 per cent. ,, 26th June.

Money :—
Borrowers for two months at 4 per cent. per annum.

Exchange :—
To-day being Council Bill day, market closed early. Quotations opened unchanged at 1s. 3 15-16d. T. T. and 1s. 3 31-32d. on demand. The Bazaars have been small buyers at these rates, and anything better offered was quickly taken. Credits are scarce but Banks are not paying under 1s. 4 3-32d. for 3 months' sight bills. Far Eastern rates are steadier following firmer silver advices.

We quote :—

T. T. on London ...	1s. 3 15-16d.
Demand Draft ...	1s. 3 31-32d.
Credits—3 months' sight ...	1s. 4 3-32d.
Do 6 months' sight ...	1s. 4 3-16d.
Do 2 months' sight—Francs	169
Do 3 months' sight—Marks	137 1-2
Hongkong—30 days' sight...	132 1-2
Yokohama—30 days' sight ...	151 1-2
Shanghai—30 days' sight ...	177

Government Paper :—
The Market opened to-day at 94 3-8 for cash and the settlement. There were some small buyers in the morning but in the afternoon an easier feeling set in and the market closed at 94 5-16. Calcutta Market is unchanged at 94 3-8.

We quote :—

Cash	Rs.	94-5
1st Settlement	,,	94-5

Bullion :—
Bar silver in London on Tuesday closed 1-16 up for ready and 1-8 up forward, both at 24 1-4. New York was 1-8 higher at 52 3-4. Locally the market has been steady, the quotation ruling throughout the day at 62 3-16 ex-duty. Forward rates are noted below. Bar gold is steady.

We quote :—

		Rs.	a. p.
English Bar Go'd		24	4 0
Australian Bar Gold		24	4 0
Bombay Bar Gold		24	2 0
English Shield Sovereigns		15	4 0
English Dragon Sovereigns		15	3 0
Silver ex Duty—Ready ...		62	3 0
Ditto 1st Settlement ...		62	3 0
Ditto 2nd Settlement ...		62	1 0

COTTON.

Market Report :—
Our market is steady and prices for old crop show little or no change, while New Crop rates are about Re. 1 higher. There is, however, little business doing. Rates close steady as under.
Ready cotton is firm with a moderate demand by shippers and mills. Holders are stiff and are inclined to ask an advance. Sales are reported as 4,000 bales.

OLD CROP.

QUOTATIONS :—	Rs.	Delivery.
Fine M. G. Broach	264	May-June.
Fine M. G. Nagpur-Kampti ...	258	,,
Fine M. G. Damangaum-Pulgaon	254	,,
Fine M. G. Khaasgaum-Akola ...	247	,,
Fine M. G. Amraoti..... ...	247	,,
Fine M. G. Muttia	242	,,
F. G. M. G. Khandeish ...	236	,,
Fine M. G. Khandeish	242	,,
Fine M. G. Bengals	242	,,
Good Westerns ... —	242	,,
Good Saw Ginned Dharwar. ...	260	,,

NEW CROP.

Good M. G. Broach	258 1/2	Mar. 1910.
Fine M. G. Khangaum-Akola	... 227/8	Jan. ,,
Fine M. G. Khandeish ...	... 221	,, ,,
F. G. M. G. Khandeish ...	... 214/15	,, ,,
Fine M. G. Bengal ...	... 212	,, ,,
F. G. H. G. Bengal's ...	...197 1/2	,, ,,

Liverpool Opener :—

Opening Tone	..Quiet but Steady.
Estimated Sales ...	... 8,000 bales.
Total Imports	nil

Future Delivery Prices :—

May.-June	June.-July	July.-Aug.	Aug.-Sept.
5·74	5·74	5·80	5·78
unchgd.	—01	—01	unchgd.

Sept.-Oct.	Oct.-Nov.	Nov.-Dec.	Dec.-Jan.	Jan.-Feb.
5·77	5·75	5·74	5·74	5·73
unch	unchgd.	unchgd.	unchgd.	—01

MISCELLANEOUS.

Linseed :—
The market is firmer and prices are advancing.
We quote :—

Ready	Rs.	8	1 0 B. T.
May ... ... —	,,	8	5 6 R. T.

RAPESEED :—
The market is firmer with an upward tendency.
We quote :—

Ready Brown Kutni ...	Rs.	7	2 0 B. T.
Ready Yellow Gujarat ...	,,	7	14 0
Ready Yellow Cawnpore ...	,,	7	12 0
Brown Delhi	,,	7	12 0 B. T.

Poppyseed :—

Ready	Rs.	10	2 0 B. T.

Tone—Strong.

Castorseed :—

Ready	Rs.	32	8 0
Forward...	Rs.	6	8 0 B. T.

Tone—Firmer.

Cottonseed :—

Ready	Rs	25	0 0

Tone—Steadier.

Mowraseed :—

July-August	Rs.	6	4 0 B. T.

Tone—Firmer.

WHEAT :—
The market is firmer with a good demand.
We quote :—

White Delhi ...	Rs.	6	5 0 B. T.
White Pessi, 85 p. c.	,,	6	6 0
Soft red	,,	43	0 0 B. T.

THE SHARE MARKET.

Banks :—

Bombay	1,465
India	77
Indian Specie Bank	57 1-2

Mills :—

David	415
Manockji Petit	3,045
New Great Eastern	195
Framji Petit Mill...	1,715
Hindustan Mill	495

Presses :—

New Berar...	490
New Mofussil	720

Miscellaneous :—

Bombay E, S. & T. Co. Ordinary..	165
Bombay E. S. & T. Co. Preference.	147
Bombay Steam Nav. Ordinary ...	350
Colaba Land and Mill	1,090
Bombay Burmah Old issues ...	455

Railways :—

Ahmedabad-Prantej	592 1-2
Tapti-Valley	430

RECEIPTS.

The following are the receipts of Cotton and Produce into Bombay during the 24 hours ended at 6 p.m. yesterday :—

Cotton	12,422 bales.
Wheat	32,238 cwts.
Linseed	9,895 ,,
Rapeseed	19,400 ,,
Gingellyseed	1,091 ,,
Poppyseed...	9,293 ,,
Groundnuts	278 ,,
Castorseed	5,786 ,,
Rice	27,003 ,,
Myrabollams	1,319 ,,
Cottonseed...	2,469 ,,
Mowrasseed...	72 ,,
Gram	8,090 ,,
Jowrar	2,785 ,,
Maize	20 ,,

London Quotations.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

MADRAS, MAY 26.

The following are the Indian Gold Mines quotations received by Special cablegram, dated London, 26th May :—

Mines.	Shares.	Paidup.	Buyers.	Sellers.
Anantapur Gold...	£1	0s.	£0 9 3	£0 10 6
Balaghat (Ord) ...	£0	7s. 6d.	£0 5 9	£0 6 9
Balaghat (Pref) ...	£10	...	£0 13 0	£0 14 6
Champion Reefs...	2s. 6d.	2s. 6d.	£0 8 0	£0 9 0
Hosur Gold	£1	15s. 4d.	Nil	£0 0 3
Dec. G. P. Dev ...	£1	5s. 0d.	£ Nil	£0 0 3
Dhar. Gold Mines.	£1	£1	£0 1 3	£0 3 0
Dharwar Reefs ...	£1	£1	£0 1 6	£0 3 3
G. F. Mysore	£1	£1	£0 0 6	£0 1 0
Glenrock, Ind.....	10s.	9s. 9d.	£ Nil	£ Nil
G. F. Dharwar ...	£1	£1	£0 0 9	£0 2 0
Kuti	£1	£1	£0 18 0	£1 18 0
Hyderabad Dec ...	£3	£3	£2 3 6	£2 7 6
Ind. Mines Syn ...	4s.	3s.	£ Nil	£ Nil
Kempinkte New...	5s.	5s.	£0 0 4½	£0 0 9
Mysore Gold	10s.	10s.	£5 5 0	£5 10 0
Mysore Reef Ord..	£1	£1	£0 0 6	£0 1 0
Mysore West	£1	19s.	£0 0 6	£0 1 0
Mysore Wynaad...	£1	19s.	£0 0 6	£0 1 0
N Anantapur			£0 10 0	£0 11 6
Nundydroog	10s.	10s.	£1 4 0	£1 6 0
Ooregum (Ord) ...	10s.	10s.	£1 2 6	£1 4 0
Ooregum (Pref) ...	10s.	10s.	£1 9 3	£1 11 9
Burma Ruby Ms...	£1	12s.	£0 7 0	£0 8 0
Sarma Oil(Ord)...			£4 18 0	£5 3 9
Sangli Mines Ld...	£1	1s.	£ Nil	£ Nil
D N Mysore Mang.	£1	£1	£ Nil	£ Nil

MR. BIRRELL had a new experience of the ingenuity of the Suffragists, while addressing a Bristol audience in the Colston Hall. He had just begun to speak when he was interrupted by a woman's voice, apparently from the back of the platform, but no woman was to be seen. Interruptions continued, and at last some one in the gallery shouted : " She's inside the organ," which fills all the back of the orchestra. It was some time before her exact hiding place could be discovered, but she was at last dragged out and ejected from the hall.

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

THE Charge for Announcement of BIRTHS, MARRIAGES, DEATHS, and MEMORIAM NOTICES, which must be authenticated by the name and address of the sender is Re. 2 for six lines or less, and 8 as. for every additional line. CASH strictly in ADVANCE.

INDIA.

BIRTHS.

BRUCE—May 18, at Westward Ho, Ootacamund, the wife of A. F. Bruce, of a daughter.
CHURCH—May 18, at Simla, the wife of Major G. R. Church, R. G. A., of a daughter.
ROBERTON—May 21, at Rockcliff, Mussoorie, the wife of Mr. E. H. Roberton, Professor of Mining, Sibpur College, of a daughter.
WILLIAMS—May 23, at Allahabad, the wife of Sam Williams, of a son.

DEATHS.

ARBUTHNOT—May 18, at Ootacamund, Julia Mary Agnes, eldest daughter of H. F. Arbuthnot, Indian Forest Service, aged 7½ years.
CRABBE—April 30, at Agra, of pneumonia, Herbert Donald (Bertie) Crabbe, son of the late Captain Robert Duncan Crabbe, I.M.S., aged 29 years.
DIQUE—May 23, at Pondicherry, Alexander Dique, retired Deputy Registrar, Board of Revenue, aged 74 years.
LEE—May 17, at Vancouver, British Columbia, from heart failure, Kincaid, youngest son of Standish Lee, Mysore Service (Retired), aged 35.

H. T. BINKS,
UNDERTAKER
AND
MONUMENTAL SCULPTOR,
Clare Road, Byculla, Bombay.
TELEPHONE NO. 947.

BOMBAY.

TO-DAY.

Sun rises, 6h. 1m. Sun sets, 7h. 10m. High water, 4-50m., 5-34a. Low water, 10-33m.
Middleton's Moving Pictures, opposite Elphinstone High School.
Excelsior Cinematograph, Esplanade.

Maxim : "Secrecy is the soul of all great affairs."

PHASES OF THE MOON.—May 27th, First Quarter 6h. 57-8m. a.m. ; May 17th, in Perigee, 2-5h. a.m. ; May 1st, in Apogee, 5-4h. a.m. ; May 28th, in Apogee, 10-9h. p.m.

THE WEEK'S CALENDAR.

Friday, May 28.—Sun rises, 6h. 1m. Sun sets, 7h. 10m. High water, 6-19m., 6-31a. Low water, 0-45m., 11-57a.
Saturday, May 29.—Sun rises, 6h. 1m. Sun sets, 7h. 11m. High water, 7-38m., 7-24a. Low water, 1-34m., 1-11a.
Sunday, May 30.—Sun rises, 6h. 1m. ; Sun sets, 7h. 11m. ; High water, 8-38a. , 8-13a. ; Low water, 2-12m., 2-10a.
Monday, May 31.—Naigaum Mills Company, Limited, Extraordinary General, Meeting, Hornby Road, 4 p. m.; Sun rises 6h. 1m. ; Sun sets 7h. 11m. ; High water 9-24m., 8-58a ; Low water 2-48m., 3-0a.
Tuesday, June 1.—Sun rises 6h. 1m. ; Sun sets 7h. 12m. ; High water 10-4m. ; 9-40a. Low water 3-23m., 3-45a.
Wednesday, June 2.—Municipal Standing Committee, 3-40 p. m. Sun rises, 6h. 1m. Sun sets, 7h. 12m. High water, 10-12m., 10-26a. Low water, 3-57m., 4-20a.
Thursday, June 3.—Sun rises, 6h. 1m. Sun sets, 7h. 12m. High water, 11-19m., 10-59a. Low water, 4-30m., 5-12a.

POSTAL NOTICE.—Mails for Natal, Cape Colony, Delagoa Bay and other places in South Africa per s.s. "Umtsei" via Tuticorin and Colombo, will be closed at the General Post Office at 7-30 p. m. on Monday the 31st instant.

BOMBAY SANITARY ASSOCIATION.—The Elementary Sanitary Class organised by the Bombay Sanitary Association will, if there be sufficient number of students, be held this year in June next. Lectures are delivered twice a week after 5 p. m. A nominal fee of Re. 10 is charged for the whole course of three months. Students are given outdoor instruction as well. Prizes for high proficiency in the examination are given. Persons intending to join the Class should apply to the Honorary Secretary and Treasurer, Bombay Sanitary Association, Municipal Offices, by the 31st instant.

BAND AT THE PAREL INSTITUTE.—By kind permission of Lieut.-Colonel S. J. Sarjant, V. D., and Officers, the Band of the 1st Battalion G. I. P. Railway Volunteers will play the following programme of music under the direction of Mr. A. Mallandaine, Bandmaster, commencing at 6-15 p. m. to-day :—

Spanish March ..	A Bunch of Roses...R Chapi
Overture	Charles VI.....Halevy
Selection	Captain Therese ...Planquette
Valse	My Queen .....Coote
olee tion	Little Christopher Columbus .....Caryll
Fance Badinage.....	Windcatt

FIRE AT BANDRA.—Two huts situated in De Monte's Cart, close to the Bandra Market, were destroyed by fire last night. The fire originated in the hut of one Anoobai, a Native Christian woman. When this hut was seen in flames, an alarm was at once raised and the first Police officer who came on the spot was Mr. Gillespie. He was followed by the Inspector, Mr. Acton, who with the assistance of a band of Mahomedan hutokers and Mr. Furdoonji Behramji Taraporewalla, his servants and others, kept the flames well under control. The efforts of the rescuers contributed materially towards preventing the spread of the fire to other huts with which the cart was studded. Two huts, however, were completely gutted. Some of the Municipal officers, too, who were present at the scene of fire, rendered help in extinguishing it. It is a pity that the Civic Fathers of the place do not take any steps to get a fire brigade. But for the timely action of the Police, the fire would have assumed appalling proportions. Great credit is due to Mr. Gillespie for the excellent service he rendered in putting out the fire.

MARSLAND PRICE AND COMPANY, LIMITED.

THE statutory meeting of Maraland Price and Company was held yesterday afternoon at the Agent's office in Sirdar's Mansions.
The Chairman, the Honourable Sir Vithaldas D. Thackersey, in a short speech said that the capital of Rs. 3,50,000 was over-subscribed and that the shareholders who applied for more than five shares after the first allotment received about 60 per cent. of the shares applied for; that the amount of business done by the Company since its flotation was about Rs. 12,50,000, more than half of which was already put through and the remaining is being put through. The Directors expect that at the end of the year they will have put through business at least equal to the amount of the total business for 1907, i.e. sixteen lakhs. The Directors have decided to have the accounts audited up to 30th June, 1909. The work of the new Company is carried on by the old hands, i.e. by Mr. Marsland as Manager and by Mr. Price as the Chief Architect.
It was proposed by Mr. Geo. Service, seconded by Mr. J. Lehnhart and carried unanimously that the Hon'ble Sir Vithaldas D. Thackersey and Mr. Dwarkadas Dharamsey be re-elected Directors.
It was proposed by Mr. T. H. Badley, seconded by Mr. Ranji Asar and carried unanimously that Messrs. K. S. Aiyar and Co., Incorporated Accountants, and Mr. S. B. Billimoria be appointed Auditors.

A NUMBER of cast off silk hats purchased recently by an East End dealer are now being retailed by him at 6d. each to costermongers for use as nosebags for their donkeys.

POLICE NEWS.

PRESIDENCY MAGISTRATES' COURTS

ESPLANADE.

Before Mr. A. H. S. Aston, Chief Presidency Magistrate.

CHIEF JUSTICE'S CHAUFFEUR CHARGED.

The hearing was resumed of the case in which Inspector Coxen charged Manga Kara, a chauffeur in the employ of the Hon'ble Sir Basil Scott, with driving his vehicle negligently, and in a manner dangerous to the public. Mr. E. F. Nicholson, Public Prosecutor, appeared to prosecute, while Mr. Craigie, Solicitor, defended the accused.
Gopal Yessoo, Police Sepoy, cross-examined by Mr. Craigie, said that about ten or fifteen minutes elapsed between the time the accident occurred and the injured man was removed from the place.
Mr. Gajanan Chintaman Kusumkar, Second Grade Assistant Surgeon, stationed at the G. T. Hospital, examined by Mr. Nicholson, said that he saw Gangaram, the injured man, brought to the hospital. He also saw the chauffeur, who was under the influence of country liquor.
Cross-examined by Mr. Craigie, witness said that he had been in the hospital for nearly two months. The injured man was brought at about 4-50. Witness was then at the out-door department. He saw the man come, and watched him being removed upstairs. He was seven paces from the injured man. He immediately followed the man upstairs and attended him for about fifteen minutes. After that the man was removed to the operating table where witness also went. Half an hour or three-quarters of an hour more then elapsed in attending to the injuries. The accused was with them when they removed the injured man upstairs. The witness observed something peculiar in the behaviour of the accused. The accused's eyes were red, and he talked like a man under the influence of liquor. Witness did not observe the man walk unsteadily.
Questioned by the Court, the witness said that the nervousness caused by an accident would make a man talk in the rambling manner in which the accused did, but that would not give a man a flushed face and would not make his breath smell of liquor. Also the pupils of the accused's eyes were dilated.
Mr. S. G. Pathe, Hospital Assistant, G. T. Hospital, examined by Mr. Nicholson, said that he was in the casualty ward when the injured man was brought to the hospital. The man was brought before him. He also saw the accused, who came up with them when they removed the injured man upstairs. He noticed the accused talking at random. He also noticed the smell of country liquor. The accused's face was flushed and the pupils of his eyes were dilated. The last witness drew his attention to this.
Cross-examined by Mr. Craigie, the witness said that he did not question the accused as to whether he had been drinking. Nobody else told the accused so. Witness was standing by the accused, and if anybody had questioned the latter about the matter he would have heard it. The accused walked quite steadily. Excitement would not make pupils of a man's eyes dilate. Alcohol would do it.
Further hearing was adjourned to 15th June.

Before Mr. J. W. S. Dracup, Third Presidency Magistrate.

THEFT OF CURRENCY NOTES.

Inspector Guider charged Ramlal Bhica, a servant employed in the St. George's Hospital, with theft of currency notes of the value of Rs. 30, belonging to Miss Davidson, a Nurse in the same Hospital. The case for the prosecution was that on the 10th instant the complainant had left the notes in a bag locked in a box in her room. On opening the bag last Friday, the complainant found the notes missing. She informed the Police, who arrested the accused. The accused pleaded guilty, stating he gave one ten-rupee note to a person, and with the rest of the money, purchased a pair of silver wristlets from a Marwari. He was sentenced to one month's rigorous imprisonment.
Before the same Magistrate, Inspector Barnes charged one Maneckchand Harichand, employed as a salesman in the firm of A. K. Joshi and Co., dealers in pictures, with criminal breach of trust in respect of 29 pictures, valued at about Rs. 3. The charge against the accused was that on Monday he sold the pictures to a hawker for Rs. 1-15, and misappropriated the proceeds. He pleaded not guilty. The Magistrate convicted the accused and sentenced him to undergo one day's simple imprisonment, and to pay a fine of Rs. 30, or, in default, to undergo fifteen days' rigorous imprisonment.

HONORARY MAGISTRATES' COURTS.

MAZAGON.

Before Mr. N. J. Gamadia (Chairman), Dr. Dandeker, and Rao Bahadur Vandeker.

DRUNKARDS.

Their Worships disposed of 50 cases, including some against drunkards and persons of disorderly behaviour.

DADAR.

Before Messrs. Haji Yusuf Haji Ismail (Chairman), and B. N. Motiwalla.

DISORDERLY BEHAVIOUR.

Their Worships disposed of a number of cases, some of which were against persons of disorderly behaviour.

GIRGAON.

Before Dr. Shantaram Vithal (Chairman), and Dr. M. R. Sethna.

THE HAWKER NUISANCE.

Their Worships disposed of 76 cases, the majority of which were against hawkers for exposing articles for sale so as to cause obstruction in a public street. Their Lordships also disposed of a case in which several beggars were charged with begging for alms in a public place. The majority of them were convicted and sentenced to three days' rigorous imprisonment

FORT.

Before Messrs P. B. Jeejeebhoy (Chairman), and J. A. D. McBain.

ILL-TREATING ANIMALS.

Their Worships disposed of 17 cases, the majority of which were against bullock-cart drivers for ill-treating animals.

A LADY who lives at East Sheen writes to the "Express" :—"I am married, live in the usual suburban villa, keep the usual maids, and have the usual one child. My husband leaves home 8-45 a.m., returning time—doubtful. All my time is occupied in the house. But the deadly long evenings, words cannot express their long length or what a delight the clock seems to take in ticking slower and slower the later it gets. Is there any club, inexpensive amusement, anything, I could go to alone without being taken for a lunatic, and stared at as such, like one is if one dares to enter a theatre or any place of amusement alone."

DURING the performance of "Madame Butterfly," at a Pittsburg theatre, Miss Geraldine Farrar held in her arms a baby which had been borrowed by the management for use in the opera. As the singer was attempting to reach a high note the infant started to scream. The duet was disconcerting to both the artist and the audience, but Miss Farrar's voice, the "Telegraph" states, finally triumphed. It seems, however, that several ladies in the house fancied that the singer did not treat the baby very gently. On the other hand, every man in the audience thought that she met an embarrassing situation with consummate tact.

NEW BOOKS.

THE "DISAPPEARANCE OF LADY DIANA," by Robert Mackray—(George Bell).—One of the most cleverly conceived ideas for the reappearance of a husband is recounted in this book. Lady Diana has been a widow for two years and is about to re-marry, when she receives a note saying that a mad-house stands between her and her future husband. The book is worth reading and is interesting throughout.

"GERVASE," by Mabel Dearmer—(Macmillan and Co).—That environments have a great deal to do with character is a fact that is becoming more and more recognised. In the present book Gervase, which is a really well thought-out study of character, we commence with the boy's childhood. His father dies when he is quite a baby, his mother being a deeply religious woman, brings him up to feel that religion is part of the daily life, and being a lonely child and his mother an invalid, his thoughts and even play turned naturally to angels and heavenly things. His mother dies. He is then left in the great big lonely house with a governess, until Eton is tried which naturally in one term nearly kills a boy thus brought up. He is once more left in the big gloomy house with a tutor who is not a clergyman, but in every sense of the word a true churchman. He gets through his college life very well. It is only on his return to his own home at King's Stratton that real life begins. Woman enters. He is entrapped into a marriage with a girl, whom he finds in great sorrow because she has been jilted. He at once sees duty facing him ; he is very kind to her, tries to show her that the one real way to be happy is through the church, which is exactly what she wants. The day he marries her she tells him a history, which prevents them ever living together. She, however, shortly afterwards dies. He then wants to marry her sister, but this is the difficult question that the author brings forward, although the Act is passed which allows a man to marry his deceased wife's sister. Could Gervase, brought up so strictly to follow each law and rule of the church, allow himself to so easily put aside one of its strictest laws, because an Act of Parliament made it legal ? The book will be read with great interest. The characters are very real and each in its way claims sympathy.

"THE STORY OF HAUKSGARTH FARM," by Emma Brooke—(George Bell).—The story—the same old story as old as the hills. An aged farmer makes his will, leaving the property to Silver Whinnery on conditions that he marries Silence, his daughter. Silver Whinnery at once says : "I cannot do it." "I love some one else." The story is very prettily told. The farm is situated in the picturesque country round Morcambe Bay, and good, honest straightforward country-folk they are. Nanna is the wonderfully pretty girl, who causes all the mischief. Had there been no Nanna, there would have been no story. The dogged persistence of Silver Whinnery, and his absorbing love for the worthless Nanna, is strikingly related. Silence, the good, patient Silence, who trusts him, loves him, and works for him, has her reward.

"NUR JAHAN," by Sirdar Jogendra Singh—(Nisbet and Co).—Any one fond of Indian history will enjoy reading this book, which is the life of a Persian girl, who was born on the road when her parents were travelling from Kandahar to India. Mihan-ul-Nissa she was called. Prince Salim, the eldest son of King Akbar, fell in love with her, but true love even among Kings does not always run smoothly, and Prince Salim's troubles make good reading.

"THE LOVE STORY OF ST. BEL," by Bernard Capes—(Methuen).—One picks up so many books in the present day, that are just waste of time to try and read. In disgust they are thrown down and one wonders why ever they were printed. This is not the case, however, with the present book. It is Mr. Bernard Capes at his very best. He has gone rather far back in the ages, for the period is 1374, when the plague was bad in Sienna. The story is mainly the unhappy fate of a beautiful girl named Rosamonda. Her aunt decided that she would offer her niece this beautiful girl aged 16, "in marriage to the Lord of Belcaro, the hereditary enemy of her house, and thus and for ever close a vendetta which had laid its toll on three generations of comely manhood." The marriage arrangements were all made and the young baron insisted upon the bride being delivered into his hands alone and unattended. Poor, helpless little bride, she fell into strange hands. So graphically is it all described, with such interest does one follow the happenings to the beautiful Rosamonda, that it is with a sigh of relief one finally finds her extricated and happy.

"THE WHITE SISTER," by F. Marion Crawford—(Macmillan and Co.).—Every one will take special interest in this book, published after the death of the writer. The scene is laid in Rome, a city remarkably well-known to the author, from whence he gathered material for some of his best works. In the present story, Angela, the heroine, is out with her aunt viewing her own portrait, when news is suddenly received that her father, Prince Chiaromonti is dead, run over by a motor. A few days later she learns that her father, who adhered strongly to the clerical party, had declined to go through any form of civil ceremony, before or after his wedding, saying it was equivalent to doubting the validity of the Sacrament of Marriage. Unfortunately, he was deliberately bidding defiance to the laws of Italy. Neither would he register the birth of his daughter. So the beautiful Angela is a foundling with no right to any value and left destitute. Her aunt and uncle, who succeed to the title and property, are not likely to help her, since this is her aunt's speech to her : "You ask me what you have done that I should hate you, and I answer nothing, since you are nobody ! But I hated your mother, because she robbed me of the man I wanted, of the only man I ever loved—your father—and when I married his brother I swore that she should pay me for that, and she has !" The unhappy fate of poor Angela, who has one other trouble added to the rest, that she is in love with a charming young officer, Giovanni Severi, who, alas, is penniless, is the material out of which Mr. Crawford has made a most interesting and romantic story.

A "MIGHTY HUNTER."

Amusing Story of a Paris Fraud.

In a hunter's attire, and armed to the teeth, a fierce-looking individual introduced himself some time ago to several of the leading Paris furriers. His name was Gothfried Lakhneuse he said, and he was a mighty hunter, who had explored the furthest regions of Central Africa, and shot down countless wild beasts.
He had just returned to Europe, and was anxious to dispose of the skins which had been accumulating before he went back to his sport. The story appeared credible enough, and the mighty hunter easily sold some of the most costly specimens of his game.
He already rejoiced in a modest fortune of £4,000 when the Police stepped in, and put an end to his thriving business. He was arrested on alighting from his motor-car outside his hotel.
At first he maintained his fierce attitude, and threatened to slay the detectives as mercilessly as he was wont to slay a raging tiger in the African forests. But doubtless the men found that Gothfried was just a trifle amateurish, for they only laughed, and escorted him back to the Police Station.
Seeing that there was no chance for him, the fierce hero burst into tears, and confessed that he had never left the shores of his native France. The skins and other spoils with which he had been dealing had all been stolen from the cargoes of in-coming steamers at Marseilles and on the west coast. He refused to say whether he had any accomplices.

A FARM servant at St. Thomas, near Exeter, having been attacked by trichinosis, caused by eating affected pork, investigation showed that the pig had eaten a rat which had died of the disease. Trichinosis, though not uncommon in Germany, is rare in human beings in England. The case has caused much uneasiness in the district, and a campaign of extermination is being organised against the rats in order to check the spread of the disease.

THE WEATHER.

[BY TELEGRAPH.]

SIMLA, MAY 26.

Moulmein had three inches of rain; Tavoy, Mergui and Port Blair, two; Ghauhati, Dhubri; Pachmarhi and Delhi one. Smaller falls are reported from Central Burma, the South of Peninsula and Rajputana. The disturbance in the Bay was only feebly indicated this morning. Thunder-storms and dust-storms have been numerous in the central parts of the country. The temperature has been normal except for local deficiencies caused by the rainfall. The humidity is approximately normal.
The forecast is that the rainfall is likely to continue in Burma and to increase in the North-east of India. Thunder-storms are possible in the North-west India.

BOMBAY DAILY WEATHER REPORT FOR THE 26TH MAY.

Summary of observations recorded at 8 hours on Wednesday, the 26th May, 1909, giving data for the preceding 24 hours.

The Punjab.—Delhi reports 1·04 inches of rain during a thunder-storm. Skies are clear. The air is damper than usual at Del

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

THE steamer Vancover, 2,860 tons, Captain A McDougall, arrived in Bombay harbour on Wednesday from Calcutta, with a cargo of coal.

THE B I S N Co's steamer Africa, 1,302 tons, Captain W J Bishop, arrived in Bombay harbour on Wednesday from Bushire via Gulf ports, Karachi and coast ports with a general cargo and 26 deck passengers. During the voyage she experienced moderate monsoon swell.

THE Wilson Line steamer Vigo, 2,020 tons, Captain R A Haibord, sailed on Wednesday for Hull via Karachi with a general and same bottom cargo.

THE steamer Goreoube, 2,297 tons, Captain R Findlay, sailed on Wednesday for Karachi with ballast.

THE B I S N Co's steamer Santhia, 3,352 tons, Captain W J Bishop, sailed on Wednesday for Rangoon via coast ports, with a general cargo.

THE Austrian Lloyd's S N. Company's steamer Austria, 4,870tons, Captain B Cobal, will sail to-day for Trieste via Karachi, with a general cargo and passengers.

THE B I S N Company's steamer Dwarka, 759 tons, Captain, W Moxon, will sail to-day for Persian Gulf &c with a general cargo and 12 cabin and 150 deck passengers.

THE B I S N Company's steamer Lhasa, 941 tons, Captain H McDiarmid, arrived in Bombay harbour on Wednesday from Karachi and Ratiawar coasts ports with a general cargo and the following passengers—Miss Macfarlane, Mrs. Bathwick and infant, Mr D Silva, Mr G Vithuldas, and 140 deck passengers.

MEN-OF-WAR & ROYAL INDIAN MARINE SHIPS.

DOCKYARD.

H M S Proserpine Comdr...Leatham .....Royal Navy
R I M S Northbrook Comdr A. J. Marsack...R I Marine
R I M S Hardinge Lt LaTouche .....R I Marine
R I M S Dalhousie...Comdr C Stocken .....R I Marine
R I M S Palinurus ..Lieut Thune in charge...Survey St
R I M S Investigator...Lieut Thune in charge Survey St

In the Stream.

R I M S Dufferin ...Lieut Gould Smith ..... R I Marine

VESSELS IN THE HARBOUR.—May 26.

Assaye .....4359 Jones.....Shanghai...9-6 P & O Co
Austria.....4891 Gabel.....A L S N Co
Africa.....1802 Bishop .....M M & Co
City of Glasgow .....4111.....Grunhorn .....K N & Co
Hollamshire.....2856Elliott.....W & A Graham & Co
Ipswich.....575 Pigot ...Rangoon...B & P S N Co
Juba.....134Wilson .....E A Protectorate
Lhasa .....941 McDiarmid.....M M & Co
Nadir .....2041 Bird .....T Morrison & Co
Onda.....8410 Dargo .....M M & Co
Shah Jehan.....2566 Webb .....B & P S N Co
Saifi.....1445 .....Bo & H S N Co
Strathaly de...2841 .....Oceana...W & A Graham & Co
Strathavon .....2830...Mackay...W & A Graham & Co
Vancover.....2860 McDougall.....

VESSELS IN DOCK.—May 26.

PRINCE'S DOCK.

	Vessel.	Ton.	Capt.	Dest.	Date.	Agents.
B	Kybfels...	3179	Etrickey...	Karachi	1-6	W & A G & Co
O&R	Locksley Hall.....	2310	Mason	Antwerp...	8-6	K Nixon & Co
D & E	Glan Ferguson.....	3109	Jones.....	Madras...	1-6	F Muir & Co
G	Mozaffari.	1337	Moloney ...	Durban...	1-6	B & P S N Co
H	Firoozs...	2935	Watson ...	Jeddah...	29 5	B & P S N Co
K	Umhlotli...	398	Clarke ...	Amsterdam	30-5	R A Willis
N	Harlesden ...	2724	Gray ...	P'delphia...	29-5	R A Willis
Q	Haidari..	1563	deLorne.	Mauritius...	1-6	B & P S N Co
P	Hindoo.....	3156	Groves ...	Hull via Kchi...	2-6	F Muir & Co

VICTORIA DOCK.

1 Shirley .....2198 Parker ..N-F ..N-F ...M M & Co
2 Kt Templar 4601 Billett Dunkirk &c 5-6 K N & Co
4 Yetorofu Maru.....3,067.....Ooyeda...Kobe 27-5... N Y Kaisha
5 Rydal Hall. 2139 Donton.. Liverpool 28-5..... K Nixon & Co
6 Glendha. 2399 Thorne. Liverpool. 29-5 W & A G & Co
7 Djibouti...2397 James ...Marseilles...31-5 K N & Co
8 Africa ..2565 Darlote ...Trieste &c...1-6 A L S N Co
9 Itinda...3398. Swanson ...Calcutta N-F ...M M & Co
12&13 Arabia.....4167 Leigh ...London...5-6 P & O Co
14 Damra.....762 Manly...Karachi ... 28-5 M M & Co
15 Bardiston....2500 Davies...Antwerp ...5-6 M M & Co
16 Dwarka.....759 Moxon...Busreh...27-5...M M & Co

ARRIVALS.

May	Vessel.	Commander.	From
26	Vancover s.....	McDongall ...	Calcutta, May 16
	Africa s	Bishop	Bushire, May 14
	Lhasa s	McDiarmid ...	Karachi, May 24

DEPARTURES.

May	Vessel.	Commander.	Destination.
26	Greenbank s	Harrison	Batavia
	Vigo s	Harbard	Hull via Karachi
	Garscube s.....	Findlay	Karachi
	Santhia s.....	Bishop	Rangoon, &c

The following vessels obtained their portclearance on Wednesday :—

Steamer Austria Cobol for Trieste via Karachi.
„ Dwarka, Moxon for Persian Gulf, &c.

The following vessels began to load on Wednesday :—

Steamer Africa for Persian Gulf, &c.
„ City of Glasgow, for Liverpool, &c.
„ * Salsette for Aden.
* To arrive.

STEAMER MOVEMENTS.

The German East Africa Line steamer Kaiser, arrived at Mombasa from Bombay to-day, via Lamu.

The same Co's steamer Genverneur, left Mombasa for Bombay yesterday afternoon.

DAILY EXPORTS—MAY 26.

FOR LIVERPOOL.

City of Glasgow s—29,660 cwts wheat, Ralli Bros.
Glendhu s—350 cwts oilseed cake, Glade and Co; 3,648 cwts wheat, Sanday and Co ; 9 bales wool, G Gungadas ; 41 1-2 cwts old iron and copper, G Abdeolhoosan.
Rydal Hall s—20 bales hemp, P Bhimji ; 35 bales wool, E D Sassoon and Co; 17,884 cwts cottonseed, Ralli Bros ; 8 bales wool, F F Campbell and Co ; 42 bales wool, D Keandenmul, 33 bales wool, J Veerchund ; 520 cwts myrabollams, A Vurzlal and Co.

FOR LONDON.

Arabia s—3,000 cwts bone meal, Croft Mody and Co ; 200 cwts myrabollams, E Mahomed ; 66 cwts deer horns, H A Comer ; 210 cwts gum B Damji and Co.

FOR HULL.

Hindoo s—22,528 cwts cottonseed, Volkart Bros.
Umhloti s—2,000 cwts cottonseed, L Dreyfus and Co.

FOR DUNKIRK.

Kt Templar s—2,000 cwts rapeseed, Volkart Bros.

FOR ANTWERP.

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The Bombay Gazette.
THURSDAY, MAY 27, 1909.

THE INDIAN COLLECTION AT SOUTH KENSINGTON.

THE reply of Mr. Runciman, President of the Board of Education, to the deputation which waited upon him regarding the threatened dispersal of the Indian collection at the old South Kensington museum, was perhaps not so satisfactory as might be desired, but it sufficed to show that the Board had profited by the various representations which have been made upon the subject, and that there is still reason to hope that the collection as a whole will ultimately be adequately housed. Lord Curzon, who headed the deputation, composed of eminent Indians, Anglo-Indians, representatives of the Asiatic Society, the East India Association and the Universities of Oxford and Cambridge, reviewed the situation with unaccustomed succinctness and demonstrated the desirability of maintaining the collection unimpaired. That collection is of immense historical and artistic value. It has been seen by most people, directly or indirectly interested in India, though to few probably is its story known. The nucleus was brought together at the old East India House in Leadenhall-street. It accumulated partly as the result of conquest and acquisition in India, partly by gifts from Indian potentates and distinguished persons, and largely by purchase. When the government of India was taken over by the Crown the collection was transferred to the custody of the India Office and for many years imperfectly accommodated in a number of sheds in a space opposite the India Office. So important, however, was it regarded that the India Office spent entirely from Indian revenue a sum of about £10,000 a year upon the upkeep and augmentation of the collection. In 1879 there was a break-up of this collection. The geological and mineralogical products were sent to the museum in Jermyn-street, the vegetable products to Kew, the antiquities, or the greater part of them, to the British Museum, and the art products went to South Kensington. At the time the transfer was made the Secretary of State for India defined the object of the India Office in transferring the collection as being "the continued exhibition of the Indian Collection as a whole." At that time, South Kensington, which thus became the possessor of this collection, had a collection of some value and interest of its own, and it proceeded to send out Sir Caspar Purdon Clarke to India, where he amassed a considerable portion of the present collection.

Since then the Educational Department has made grants-in-aid of additions to the collection, though the India Office has never relinquished its claim to be part-owner. And it might be supposed that, recognising its enormous educational value, both departments of Government would have combined to see that it was suitably and conveniently housed. But at the present time, as the result of the recommendations of a departmental committee,—which prepared a scheme for the rearrangement of the products in the South Kensington Museum, in the interests, first, of those engaged in commercial production, and secondly, for the due encouragement of art—the collection is now accommodated in two long galleries, erected for the exhibition of pictures, and profoundly unsuited for the present purpose. It is, as Lord Curzon expressed it, badly arranged, not because of anybody's fault, but because of the structural difficulties of the site and place. There is a jumble of objects—historical, antiquarian, artistic, economic, ethnographical, commercial, and other—grouped together almost in a medley of confusion ; and further the galleries in which they are accommodated are likely to be required for other purposes and the question of their future destination is doubtful. Said our late Viceroy :—"If you think it desirable that in order to illustrate the progressive development of the arts in any particular department, say, in making textiles, tiles, or anything else, if you think it desirable that Indian exhibits should be taken and put alongside those of Europe, we think it should be perfectly possible to gratify that wish without seriously impairing the quality or continuity of the Indian Collection by selecting such duplicates or such objects of no very great value as may be required for that purpose. But what we are here to-day to urge you respectfully to consider is that you should not break up the collection as a whole." The deputation did something more than criticise present arrangements. It made practical suggestions as to the housing and augmentation of the collection which could but be useful to the Education Department, and urged the absolute necessity of a museum which, instead of being a jumble, an anachronism and a reproach, would be a living and a growing thing.

Mr. Runciman's reply, as President of the Board of Education, though non-committal served to prove that he was in sympathy with the objects of the deputation. "I will do whatever lies in my power," he said adding :—"India should be represented under one roof as far as possible and the various scattered collections should be brought together so that, for the first time in the history of museums in this country, the Indian collection should be together as a whole." Mr. Runciman qualified that remark with one statement, which was that he hoped they would agree with him that they should not isolate India even in regard to the arts and crafts. He hoped India would certainly have her relation to Eastern and Western arts and crafts visualized as well as the fact that we have been the controllers and creators of the Indian Empire. "India has laid a heavy hold on the best brains and the steadiest character of our race, and we have every reason to be proud of the work done by many of the members of the deputation. India deserves the best representation of her life and products that we can provide. As to this larger scheme, I shall bring it under the consideration of my colleagues, and I think you may leave this room with the assurance that nothing will be done by this department which will be detrimental to the true interests either of the English in India or of Indians in England." Beyond that Mr. Runciman could not be expected to go. Though President of the Board he has to reckon with the views and idiosyncracies of his colleagues, and it may be that they will not be prepared to agree with him to the extent desired. It seems that there is no available site at the present moment, but doubtless now that an active movement has been made to effect the preservation of the collection and that the danger in which it now stands public opinion will insist upon adequate and immediate steps being taken to provide for its accommodation.

THE EARTH AND ITS CARES.

WHILE debates on measures for the better contentment of certain sections of the population of the British Empire and proposals for meeting the expenses of the national house-keeping bill by adding to the taxation of the individuals to be provided for, were before Parliament, an address on our Old Earth was given at University College, London, by Sir Robert Ball, to whom such mundane trifles as politics must seem mere shadows. Genial human being though he is, when speaking as astronomer on the Nebular Theory and the evolution of worlds, he impressed on his audience that, as compared to the billions of years spent by nebulæ in the process of shrinking into the component parts of a regular solar system, the life of all the generations of man is but a breath. That there is time in that breath for the growth of civilisation, for invention, for scientific squabbles over this and that theory and belief, for successions of Empires to rise, flourish and decay, does not diminish the contempt of the scientist for mere centuries when he is computing the time the heavens take to mature new worlds. Sir Robert Ball, in dwelling on the fact that the sun is still shrinking, did not arouse the anxiety of his hearers, for he declared that even the youngest of them need not fear that it would lose its power in their life-time, for the mile it lost in diameter every ten years, so far as they were able to compute it, only amounted to about 4,000 miles in its life hitherto. That sum substracted from the total size of the sun would make as little difference as existed between Mr. Chamberlain's two famous loaves. Put a sun of the full size in the heavens and another 4,000 miles smaller opposite it and no one could tell one from the other. Everybody understood the theory of expansion by heat and shrinkage by cold. Even an undergraduate was able to illustrate it, when asked, for he showed that the days lengthen in the warm summer-time. To give an idea of the magnitude of the splendid Hour-Glass nebula that has been lately photographed in the Lick and other observatories, Sir Robert declared that an estate the size of the British Empire might be given from it to every man, woman and child on the surface of the globe, and yet the whole tract thus conveyed away might be more than covered by the tip of the little finger on the excellent map of the brilliant nebula he displayed. But by the time that nebula has composed itself into a solar system it will be considerably reduced and condensed. The photographic lens had proved the truth of the theories arrived at by the marvellous reasoning powers of Kent and Laplace in regard to the Earth having been part of a glowing nebula, for it brought within human purview nebulæ in different stages of progress on their way to the formation of a solar system. That was the most that could be done in support of this wonderful theory. Not even Darwin could show the first pair of monkeys.

AN AMERICAN DEFINITION.

AMERICA produces some extraordinary things and is very proud of its freaks, so that it is probably rejoicing whole-heartedly at the latest discovery that has been recorded. Exactly how the process was performed it would be hard to say, but after slowly wandering through the courts at Manilla and then on to higher bodies a case suddenly terminated with the extraordinary judgment that "a restaurant proprietor who keeps a place for serving meals and provides, prepares and cooks raw materials to suit the tastes of his patrons, is a labourer and is not privileged to enter the United States as a merchant." This is bad enough, but the Judge evidently thinking he must be careful to leave no doubt in the matter, goes on to state that "a Chinese man who owns an interest in a mercantile firm, but is not actively engaged in the conduct of its business and who works as head-cook in a restaurant of which he is a part proprietor, is a labourer and not a merchant within the terms of the Act of November 3rd 1893." What the Judge really wanted to do, had he not been prevented by want of time, was to prove that a Chinaman is not a Chinaman and no one could ever have been better qualified to undertake the task. But the definition must not be treated too lightly, for a little thought gives it wonderfully wide application. We, certainly, never considered ourselves labourers—the least possible amount of work in the largest possible time is not the rule of a newspaper office—but it cannot be disputed that *inter alia* a journalist "provides, prepares and cooks raw materials to suit the tastes of his patrons." Like the dak-bungalow cook and his *moorghi* the journalist has only one thing to fall back on ; but the definition makes him a labourer all the same. The prime cause of the case which produced the judgment is also not without its amusing side. The Filipino has a rooted objection to work, and he has recently been disturbed by the passage of the Payne Bill, which aims at promoting agriculture and industry in general. The Filipino looked on and wondered why so much trouble was being taken about nothing, until it occurred to him that he might have his happiness spoilt by the sight of Japanese and Chinese immigrants working. The sight, he feared, would make him very tired, so with a sudden burst of energy he proposes to make all such immigrants labourers and then keep them out with an immigration law which—when done—will allow him to sit in sweet contemplation over the problem "When is a Chinaman not a Chinaman?"

CRISIS IN THE WELSH COAL TRADE.

The grave possibility of a general strike in the South Wales coal field must be viewed with great concern by industrial communities all over the world, since Welsh steam coal has enjoyed such widespread use. The trouble is all caused by the ill-considered measure with which the present Government provided an eight-hours' day for miners. The coal-owners—very reasonably it would appear—contend that such a radical change in working conditions having been forced upon them, it *ipso facto* puts at an end the present wage agreement. They desire that the agreement shall be cancelled, and that a new one based upon an eight-hour day shall be formulated by both parties. The men realising that under these conditions the day and surface men at any rate would suffer a loss in wages, are resisting them and endeavouring to uphold the present agreement for the remainder of its term. According to the latest mail advices the position was acute. Grave anxiety was felt and the apprehension was effecting a sharp rise in prices. By a resolution of the Miners' Federation of Great Britian the South Wales Federation had been forbidden to entertain any proposals for a reduction of wages or for working an extra hour in the 60 days in the year, when it is allowed by the Act. There is consolation in the fact that other critical situations in the South Wales coal field have been tided over. Both sides are fortunate to have leaders of proved tact and judgment, and the bitter experiences of masters and men, during the last disastrous strike, will disincline both from extreme measures.

HIS EXCELLENCY the Governor of Madras proceeds to Coimbatore on the 13th July. He will probably motor down for the day and formally open the Agricultural College.

MR. C. F. SYKES from leave becomes Deputy Engineer-in-Chief, North Western Railway, vice Mr. H. T. Gwyther who is about to retire under the age rule. One of the Executive Engineers on the line will carry on until Mr. Sykes arrives.

HIS HIGHNESS the Maharaja of Bhownagar gave an evening party at Mahoowa last week, in honour of Mr. Owen, the Administrator of Palitana, when all the principal merchants and State officials were present.

MAJOR-GENERAL BULLOCK, it is reported, has refused the offer of the Divisional Command in India in succession to Major-General Clements, deceased, and Brigadier-General Barter will be posted to Poona.

A COLOMBO paper states that Mr. A. T. Shanks, who left Ceylon on the 18th April in the N. L. s.s. "Prinz Ludwig," disappeared two days after the vessel left Aden. Mr. Shanks who was on the engineering staff of the harbour tug "Samoa" was proceeding Home on medical advice, the shock of the death of his wife at Hatton recently having affected his mind.

AN important step has been taken in connection with the extension of the use of locally manufactured articles for the three State Railways, in the appointment of Mr, V. T. Janson, Executive Engineer, to the newly created post of Superintendent of Local Manufactures at Bombay. His duties will include inspection of materials for girders and other requirements ; also to supervise the construction of wagons, etc., supplied by firms in Bombay Presidency just as has long been done by the Superintendent of Local Manufactures at Calcutta. Until the work of his new post becomes sufficient to occupy him fully Mr. Janson will be attached to the Bombay Circle of inspection as a Junior Government Inspector of Railways.

DIFFERENT ways of catching edible frogs in France are described in a report of Mr. Frank H. Mason, American Consul General in Paris. If the catcher be a sportsman he will use a line and a hook baited with red cloth. Another method is to dazzle the frogs at night with a bull's-eye lantern, after which they may be readily taken with a scoop net or even by hand. A market man, intent only on meat, will probably use a drag-net, or he may partly drain a pond and then scoop up the frogs with a net or basket. After the frogs are killed, the hind legs and part of the backbone are cut off, skinned, and strung by dozens on skewers. The legs are sold in the markets at from ten pence to over two shillings a dozen, according to size and condition.

OUR BERLIN LETTER.

FRENCH SENATOR ON GERMAN-FRENCH RELATIONS.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT).

BERLIN, MAY 7.

The Prussian Upper House was the scene at the close of April of a very interesting sitting. The former French Diplomatist, Baron d'Estournelles de Constant, now a member of the French Senate, made a speech concerning the possibility of an increased friendliness in the relations between Germany and France. The meeting was attended by numerous well-known politicians and parliamentarians, prominent representatives of Science, Art, and Commerce ; naturally there was no dearth, as is always the case on such occasions, of those who make a point of being present at such meetings, without in any way, either by their ability or their work, having any claim to be present.

It was precisely these less important participators in the meeting, who must have found the greatest satisfaction in the French politician's lecture, as the subject matter of his speech was especially adapted to their modest powers of comprehension. Baron d'Estournelles de Constant is doubtless actuated by the best will in the world, and in addition to this good will, he has already attained many excellent results with its aid. The speech held in Berlin was effective enough in its way but when tested for any real inner depths, it proved most remarkably empty. The French politician had promised to speak freely what was in his mind, but he did not keep his promise. Let us quote one example ; he declared that mutual concessions were the necessary preface to a reconciliation between the two countries. He failed, however, to say a single word as to what, in his opinion, such concessions were to be. In this he did well ; otherwise he would have met with violent opposition. Baron d'Estournelles entirely repudiates any idea of revanche, but he evidently hopes that which the Chauvinists would wish to secure by force of arms i. e. Alsace Lorraine, may be restored to France in the form of a concession.

A loyal friendship between Germany and France, and one working for the cause of universal peace, can only be possible if neither of these powers asks for any concessions from the other; or at least for no concessions of a material nature. The only concession which has to be made on both sides is an ideal one, and that which forms the preliminary to every friendship, viz; that the one accommodates itself to the other, and therein finds its compensation. If the French politician had only had such a concession in his thoughts, he would doubtless have said so.

He did not do so because he did not dare to say, just as the French Social Democrates have not the courage to state, that he renounced every wish of seeing Alsace Lorraine incorporated with France. If Baron d'Estournelles de Constant had not held a speech, but had confined himself to the one sentence : "I suggest that the German-French friendship begins with the sincere declaration of both nations to require nothing from one another," this would have been a tenet of much greater political importance than the brilliant mental fireworks that he let off before eyes of his hearers.

The only definite point in the speech of the French Senator was his polemics against the "armed peace," i a. against the excessive armaments of all the Great Powers. The first address to which he should have directed this reproach was his own native land : for France possesses the highest peace strength of any nation in proportion to the number of its inhabitants ; bearing in mind the relative numbers of the two populations, France has 30 per cent. more men under arms than Germany.

Despite France's excessive armaments, it must be admitted that the great majority of the population of that country is sincerely desirous of peace. The Frenchman is industrious and saving, and these qualities can only bear fruit in time of peace. Another less estimable peculiarity of the national character is that of allowing itself to be led by any attractive personality into doing exactly what such a personality wishes. How general Boulanger was idolised by the whole nation, although he was but a man of fine words and theatrical poses, and one possessing neither energy nor intellect. Were a man, possessing Boulanger's external advantages, and also endowed with the energy and genius of a Napoleon or even of a Gambetta, to arise to-day in France, he would be able to plunge his countrymen to-morrow into a war with Germany, should such be his desire.

Baron d'Estournelles, being himself a Frenchman, is probably not aware of the lack of stability in the French national character. It must therefore be stated that he expressed a hope which every German would gladly see fulfilled, but which seems to him extremely unlikely.

THE RHINE ABOVE THE LAKE OF CONSTANCE.

The old frontier between the Swiss Canton of St. Gall and the Austrian Crown Land of Vorarlberg was, until a few years ago, the upper course of the Rhine, which after many windings, fell into the Lake of Constance. By means of a cutting the mouth has been removed from Altenrhein to Fussiach, farther to the east ; but the old Austrian frontier remains as it was. Austria and the Canton of St. Gall have borne the cost of this cutting between them, so that, by shortening the bed of the stream from 12 to 5 kilometres, the falls are heightened and the work of removing deposits of stones facilitated. Since the accomplishment of this work, there have been none of the inundations which formerly so frequently devastated the districts of St. Gall and Vorarlberg. The treaty of 1892, which provided for the carrying out of this work arranged also for a second cutting to be made higher up, so as to do away with the great curve to the east near Dippoldsau, and to compel the Rhine to take the shortest and most direct course. It has, however, been shown that the increased speed of the stream, brought about during the last two years, has produced an appreciable deepening of the bed of the Rhine near the curve at Dippoldau. The two countries, therefore, would be spared the cost of 30 million francs, if they would content themselves with the automatic regulating of the river at the upper curve. This was suggested by St. Gall, but refused by Austria. Now the Swiss Confederation has accepted the Austrian proposal of mutually continuing the suggested cutting. The Rhine will describe a direct course from Krissern to its mouth in the Lake of Constance. From a technical point of view, this regulation of the current of the Rhine is very interesting, as the increased speed of the stream thus brought about will deepen the bed from year to year ; in this manner it is expected that increased water power will be permanently placed—at the disposal of engineering works which will be able to make good use of it.

MIXED LOANS.

In the case of a new Government loan of 320 million marks and a new issue of Prussian Consols to the tune of 480 million marks, which are to be subscribed on May the 3rd, the public is offered interest at the rate of 3 1-2 and 4 per cent. respectively. In the present state of the money market, it would have been quite possible to raise the whole 800 millions at 3 1-2 per cent., in the form of a private loan; but the syndicate taking over the investment laid so much weight on the great popularity in Germany of the 4 per cent. type that the Governments of the Empire and of Prussia finally agreed to a concession, that the one half of the delegated shares should bear the 4 per cent. rate of interest, introduced during the time of financial depression, and renounced their right of converting the 4 per cent. loan until April 1st 1918. The issuing price has been fixed in the case of the 4 per cent., loan at 102·70, and in the case of the 3 1-2 per cent. loan at 95·60. Consequently, the subscribers will receive an actual percentage of 3·89 and 3·66 respectively. Should, however, the Government avail itself, as is to be expected, of its right of conversion on the 1st April 1918, those who have chosen the 3 1-2 per cent type will have a definite advantage. For if we deduct nine times the extra half per cent. which will be drawn in interest from the 4 per cent. issue, from the 102·70, which is the price of emission, we have a purchasing price of 98·20 marks for stocks which will then bring in 3 1-2 per cent but which now can be purchased at 95·60. In addition to this, experience teaches us that stocks standing below par have a greater likelihood of rising than those above par.

It is well-known that these small loans offer an opportunity which cannot be surpassed in quality. It is only necessary to point out that the whole national debt of Prussia only amounts to 8,770 million marks, against which we have assets in the form of registered invested capital in the hands of the State Railways to the amount of 9,591 million marks. For amortisation and interest the existing debts only require 372 million marks, or about one-tenth of the usual receipts ; of this sum, two-thirds will be defrayed from the surplus of the railway administration. In addition to the railways, which showed in the years 1907-08 a surplus of 634 million marks, the Prussian State derives a surplus of 94 million marks annually from its estates, forests and mines. Consequently, the taxpayers need not contribute a penny to the amortisation and interest of the national debt, and there still remains half of the surplus brought in by the railways for State purposes.

The German Empire has altogether debts to the amount of 4,253½ million marks, a very low figure for a population of 62 millions. It also has at its disposal lucrative properties (Postal and Telegraph Service, Railways, and Imperial Printing Works), at the same time all the Federal States are responsible for its debts. By a new law dealing with amortisation, it has been provided that the whole national debt will be payed off in 43 years.

Bearing this in mind, it seems strange that these loans should be offered to the public on such favourable terms. This is attributable to the peculiarity of the German who, in order to obtain a slightly increased interest, is inclined to risk his capital in doubtful exotic speculations. In order to counteract this peculiarity, both the Government and the leading banks have been endeavouring for years past to offer opportunities for home investment, which give a very high interest in proportion to their absolute security.

L. ASCH.

PARTY NAMES AND POLITICAL LABELS.

The Same Words with Different Meanings.

Nothing shows the inherent conservatism of the British race more strongly than the obstinacy with which we cling to old party names long after they have become meaningless. Take the word Tory, for instance, says "The Standard." It was first used as a term of reproach to designate those who were suspected of complicity in the imaginary Popish Plot of 1679, then it became the label of the party which was not opposed to the Catholic succession, and finally it was employed as the title of that party in the State which was hostile to any considerable change in the Constitution. The Duke of Wellington was, perhaps, the last Tory Minister in Great Britain, but the names still survives—and is much used in an apprebrious sense. A typical modern democratic Conservative like Lord Milner would be referred to as a Tory by an angry political opponent though to an old-fashioned Liberal, let us say of Mr. Gladstone's type, his lordship's views on the great questions of the day would appear to be almost revolutionary. It is rather curious that the name of Tory should remain, and that the opposite name of Whig should have disappeared. It might very reasonably be argued that there are more Whigs left amongst modern Liberals than there are Tories amongst latter-day Conservatives. Perhaps the title will be resuscitated some day to describe men of all parties in England, and in the Overseas States as well, who are opposed to Imperial progress—to the Little Englanders, the Little Navyites, the anti-Preferencites, and all who are unwilling to subordinate particular personal opinions and purely local interests to the superior claims of Imperial necessities. We may look forward to the time when the whole system of party nomenclature will be revised and made to correspond with political evolution, and, even more particularly, with the development of the Imperial idea. For the moment, local politics are of first importance in all the States of the Empire, and parties are called by names which have only a local significance. The words Conservative and Liberal have one meaning in Canada, another in the United Kingdom, and quite another in New Zealand : the Progressives of the Transvaal have no connection with the Progressives who figure in the local politics of London ; and the Labour Party of Australia is by no means identical in its aims and methods with a similarly named organisation in England which until recently, was presided over by Mr. Keir Hardie. The different local values of all these names will always be confusing, but of no serious importance, so long as the position of each party is sufficiently well defined in regard to those questions of Imperial policy which are beginning to take first place in the public mind in all portions of the Empire. A similar process is at work within the Empire to that which we see almost completed in Canada, and somewhat less advanced in Australia—a process under which provincial interests are consolidated and amalgamated and cared for on broad national lines. Soon, in accordance with time-honoured British traditions, we shall have Imperial parties common to all the States of the Empire, and we shall need names for them—are we to use old labels or write new ones?

ACCORDING to the wish of sportsmen in Surbiton, the Rev. J. C. McDonnell has inaugurated early half-hour services on Sundays at St. Andrew's Church, for the convenience of those who cannot attend the ordinary services. The first service, held on Sunday, attracted about forty persons, including seven ladies, one of whom is a well-known champion golf player. A few of those present were in tweeds or flannels. There were several cyclists and one golfer, whose clubs and cycles were taken care of by the attendant.

THE KING'S DERBY.

MINORU'S POPULAR WIN.

Unprecedented Enthusiasm.

THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

LONDON, MAY 26.

The Derby was run this afternoon at Epsom with the following result :—

Minoru..... 1
Louviers..... 2
William the Fourth..... 3

Heavy rain fell at Epsom this morning, but the weather was clearing up at noon.

LATER.

The Derby was won by a head, with half a length between second and third. Fifteen ran.

The betting at the start was :—

7 to 2 against Minoru.
9 to 1 against Louviers.
20 to 1 against William the Fourth.

Their Majesties and Prince and Princess of Wales were present at Epsom to witness the Derby.

Heavy rain fell just prior to the race, but ceased at the start.

A splendid start was effected. Brooklands made the running, followed by Louviers and Minoru, who had the inside position. Minoru took the lead at Tattenham corner. Louviers challenged strongly in the straight, but Minoru just won. Sir Martin fell. His Majesty led Minoru in.

Never before has such enthusiasm been displayed at Epsom. Cheers were renewed again and again.

LONDON, MAY 25.

Other probable starters for the Derby are—Prester Jack (ridden by Saxby,) Brooklands and Blackburn. Carrousel is not regarded as a likely starter.

THE STRIKE IN FRANCE.

Mail Ships Detained.

ASSISTANCE FROM FOREIGNERS.

THE LEGAL STATUS OF EMPLOYES.

LONDON, MAY 25.

There are now a score of mail steamers detained at Marseilles.

The Government has hastily introduced a Bill, authorising the conveyance of mails to Algeria in foreign bottoms. A Bill has also been introduced, defining the legal status of the employes of the State and permitting unions within single departments, but prohibiting the confederation of such unions.

THE TROUBLE AT TABRIZ.

Russia Demands Compensation.

LONDON, MAY 25.

A telegram to the St. Petersburg "Russkoe-slovo" from Tabriz states that the Russians have demanded the detention of the Nationalist leader Satarkhan at Tabriz, pending the payment of 200,000 roubles for damage done to the Russian road between Julfa and Tabriz.

FORTIFYING THE PANAMA CANAL.

Expensive but Necessary.

LONDON, MAY 26.

The plans for the fortification of the Panama Canal have been submitted to President Taft. The estimated cost of the work is £1,500,000 sterling, and provision is made for sixty heavy guns and for a garrison of 4,500.

INDIAN DEPORTEES.

No Change in Lord Morley's Attitude.

LONDON, MAY 25.

In reply to a series of questions with regard to the Indian deportees, Mr. Hobhouse gave answers to all, indicating that Lord Morley was in no way prepared to alter his present attitude.

PROSPERITY IN SOUTH AFRICA.

Effect on the Stock Exchange.

LONDON, MAY 26.

Business in the South African section of the Stock Exchange is very brisk. Many offices are working all night.

Mr. Botha, speaking at Pretoria, said that never before in the history of South Africa had there been such solid signs of prosperity.

THE LOSS OF THE "MAHRATTA."

Finding of the Enquiry.

LONDON, MAY 26.

The judgment of the Board of Trade enquiry into the loss of the "Mahratta," states that the Pilot made a grave error of judgment in not recognising the light. The second mate was culpable for not calling the Master. The judgment suspends the second mate's certificate for three months.

THE SPENCER LECTURESHIP.

Krishnavarma and its Abolition.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

LONDON, MAY 26.

Krishnavarma writing to the "Times" says that he does not object to the abolition of the Spencer Lectureship. He is willing to forego the right of using his degree if this will facilitate the abolition.

DIPLOMATIC APPOINTMENT.

LONDON, MAY 26.

M. Tcharikoff, Assistant Minister for Foreign Affairs, has been appointed Russian Ambassador at Constantinople.

THE JAPANESE LANGUAGE.

First Lecturer Appointed.

LONDON, MAY 26.

Mr. Gubbins has been appointed first Lecturer on Japanese at Oxford. The appointment is made experimentally for a term of three years.

THE INDIA COUNCILS BILL.

Royal Assent Given.

LONDON, MAY 25.

In the House of Commons this evening, the Royal assent was given to the India Councils Bill.

OBITUARY.

LONDON, MAY 26.

The death is announced of Charlotte Ellaby, Ophthalmologist, formerly of Bombay.

JAILS IN BENGAL.

More Paid Warders Needed.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, MAY 26.

A resolution of the Bengal Government, published to-day, on the jail administration for 1908, says that there was a striking increase in the jail population, admissions showing an increase from 78,891 in 1907 to 101,000 in 1908; and consequently there was temporary overcrowding of several jails. There was also a regrettable increase in the death-rate, which rose to 30·9 per mille. The total number of deaths in all classes of prisoners was 522 as against 268 for the previous year. The chief cause of death is tubercle of the lungs, dysentery and cholera. The resolution says the system of employing convict guards was to some extent responsible for the murder of Norendra Nath Gossain, the approver in the Alipore conspiracy case. The Lieutenant-Governor agrees with the Inspector-General of Prisons that radical improvements are necessary for guarding the prisoners, and in giving earnest consideration to the proposals submitted by the Inspector-General, which include not only a considerable increase in the staff of paid warders, but an improvement in their pay and prospects.

THE CONSPIRACY AGAINST THE AMIR.

Investigation nearing the End.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

ALLAHABAD, MAY 26.

Reports from Kabul show that the Amir is remaining there for the present, pending the close of the investigations into the conspiracy of last March. There are still some prisoners to be dealt with.

THE MOHMAND COUNTRY.

Inter-Tribal Disputes.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

ALLAHABAD, MAY 25.

With reference to the rumours as to possible trouble in the Mohmand country, the "Pioneer" learns from Peshawar, that only the customary inter-tribal quarrels are occurring. There are no signs so far of anything likely to lead to outside complications.

A MUCH-SUSPECTED MADRASI.

Sequel to Alipore Bomb Case.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, MAY 26.

Sreeram, the young Madrasi medical student who was arrested by the Bhagalpore Police on suspicion of having been in league with the accused in the Alipore bomb case and was subsequently discharged by the District Magistrate of Alipore, was re-arrested yesterday morning by order of Mr. Bompas, he being again wanted by the District Magistrate of Bhagalpore.

MR. CHARLES FROHMAN, since the recen. announcement of his scheme for a repertory theatre in London, has received 196 plays. "I notice," he said, to a representative of a morning journal, "that whenever I am referred to I am always spoken of as an exemplary business man. Now I think that is about the last thing in the world that I really am. If I were a good business man I should be a rich man by now; but I am not rich, and the last place I want to visit is the office where the business side of my affairs is transacted. I do not like figures, and when I see a column of them I only look at the bottom line I like plays, players, theatres, and stages. I enjoy reading plays and buying plays and I enjoy producing them, but I have bought more plays than I can ever produce, and so proved myself more of a sentimentalist than a business man."

TROUBLE ON THE MADRAS RAILWAY.

TRAFFIC COMPLETELY STOPPED.

General Strike of Enginemen.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

MADRAS, MAY 26.

The strike among the engine-drivers on the Madras and S. M. Railway is assuming serious proportions. Up till last night there was no interruption in the passenger and mail train services. All that the authorities had to face was a serious deadlock in the goods traffic, both at the Salt Cotaurs Station, Madras, and at Arkonam.

From to-day, however, the traffic has been completely stopped. The drivers at Jollarpet seem to have readily responded to an appeal made by their Arkonam brethren and have all gone on strike. The Bangalore mails last night arrived at Jolarpet, but could not be brought on to Madras for want of a driver to work the train. As a result the Mettapollium mail train, which is worked by the South Indian Railway, was utilised to bring the Bangalore mails to Madras. This train, which had an unusually heavy load, arrived in Madras at 8-30 a. m., several hours beyond scheduled time.

As the drivers at Royapuram were pacified by the personal intervention of the assistant to the Agent yesterday and some hope was held out to them that their grievances would receive consideration, all mail trains from Madras were worked as usual last night, but this morning only two passenger trains left Madras, viz., the N.-W. Line passenger train, which was worked to Madras by a driver from Nandalur, who is returning to his destination, and a N. E. Line passenger train which was worked to Madras by a driver from Betragunta, who is also returning to his destination.

LATER.

The gates of the Central Station had to be closed against crowds of disappointed passengers this morning.

The Gooty drivers and those on the East Coast Line have now joined their confreres of Madras.

Mr. Anderson, the Agent, in the meanwhile is detained at Gooty.

I understand the drivers agree to work a light engine to bring the Agent to Madras for a meeting with the men, which is arranged for to-morrow morning. The precipitate action of the drivers is generally condemned here.

THE NIZAM'S DOMINIONS.

Cholera Epidemic Raging.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

SECUNDERABAD, MAY 26.

The dominions of His Highness is now passing through the throes of an outbreak of cholera in an epidemic form from end to end, and three fatal cases have been reported even in the vicinity of the capital. The Nizam's officials are doing their utmost to prevent the disease from spreading, but seeing that nearly every town is affected, the task will not be an easy one. The authorities in Secunderabad are pursuing vigorous lines of action to prevent the disease from attacking the station and the garrison, as it did some three years ago, when several soldiers were carried off by it. Since then a splendid sanitary system has been introduced, which will go a long way to mitigate an outbreak, should such an evil befall Secunderabad, which is fortunate in having two such capable officers as Major Blenkinsop, I.M.S., and Major Leslie, Cantonment Magistrate, in a time of emergency and when cholera is raging so near.

THE MANDI DISTURBANCE.

Mob Return Home.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

SIMLA, MAY 26,

The so-called "reformers" in the Mandi State, who had assembled there to the number of some three thousand, to coerce the Raja, have now dispersed to their homes, and all that remains for Colonel Davies is to make such arrangements as shall prevent a repetition of the rising.

News from Mandi State poiats to an early settlement of the dispute between the Raja and his subjects.

COAL IN DEHRA DUN.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

LUCKNOW, MAY 26.

It has been known for several years that the hills in and around Dehra Dun contain a considerable quantity of good coal, and an attempt is now being made to float a Company to prospect for this mineral.

EXPLOSION IN A CALCUTTA SHOP.

Two Killed and Five Injured.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, MAY 26.

Last evening, in Upper Chitpur Road, an explosion of bottles of methylated spirits, occurred in the shop of Jibun Kisto Shah. It resulted in the death of the latter's nephew aged ten and a passer-by, whose identity is at present unknown. Injury was caused to a tram-car driver and four other passers-by. The cause of the explosion is uncertain, but is believed to be caused by an electric spark from a passing car.

SIR EDWARD BAKER'S PRESENT.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, MAY 26.

Sir Edward Baker has presented thirty volumes of the "Sacred Books of the East" to the City College Library.

RANGOON TRAGEDY.

Identity of the Deceased.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT).

CALCUTTA, MAY 26.

The Mr. Martin who was found drowned in the river at Rangoon on Sunday night, turns out to be Mr. T. A. Martin, an assistant to Messrs. Duncan Brothers of Calcutta.

WHY NOT LET MR. AND MRS. CARLYLE HAVE A REST?

A BUSIAY active Parliament, which can interest itself in the Navy, India, Suffragettes, Old-age Pensions, might surely spare an hour, and earn the undying gratitude of mankind, for a short sharp Act making all further reference by "literary" men—or hacks—in a certain class of "literary" papers, to the domestic life of the Carlyles, an offence punishable with death, literary death at any rate, and forfeiture of all civil rights. It is time the thing was stopped. It has long been an intolerable nuisance; yes short of taking the law into our own hands and committing arson, we have no way of freeing ourselves. No sooner has one pestilent fellow brought out a book, and drawn the usual crop of criticism, raked over the old dunghill, and passed away, leaving us to hope, the air is growing a little sweeter more breathable again, than another ghoul appears and with implacable calm hurls his contribution, his tract or volume, into our midst. Allelujah, sing all the Carlyle specialists, as they sharpen their quills or re-fill their stylos and inundate the papers with mere and more fetid criticism.

Professional literature, has its established courses. Succeeding generations of literary men are brought up on them, and have, in turn, to serve them up for those that are to come. It would be easy to enumerate at random, half a score of these dishes. No one wants them, no person of healthy appetite would touch the stale refuse if he were left to himself. But we are the creatures of habit. It is "literature," therefore if we would be "littery," and all suburbanism years to be littery, forms itself into societies for that purpose, and sheep-like puts itself under the guidance of the trained shepherd. We must go through the apprenticeship. In modern days, the Carlyles have been the piece de resistance, a perfect God-send, to professional literary men, to be offered a hundred times, with hardly a variation in the trimmings or the seasoning; yet never was plat, more unsavoury. Regrettable, but only too plain, that precisely because of its unsavouriness, it retains its popularity. That is intelligible and on one side pardonable. The vulgar, who are not in any sense even literary, would naturally gloat over backstair peeps, into the parlours of great men of literature. But what of the showmen? They at least ought to respect themselves, if not the profession to which they belong; they ought to be above this obvious, degrading penny a linism, this pandering to a morbid and revolting curiosity. Is it really necessary to distinguish between what is legitimate and what is not legitimate literature? The garbage and offal, the mere excreta of literary lives, has no proper lot or part in them. A man has done great work in literature, has delivered a high and abiding message. What he has thus given of his bounty and power, to be a precious heritage and a national possession we may accept gratefully, reverently. But are we justified in so abusing this man's generosity, that we must dissect his personal daily life, put him at bed and board, eating, snarling, smoking, digesting, or not digesting, under a microscope, and so taint his most precious and purified thought with an indisseluble association of human imperfection?

What is the connection—for us? What skills it to know that the author of some immortal poem or story, ate peas with a knife, had a club foot, was subject to spleen? Is not this the most impertinent irrelevance? And is it not worse still, to drag in his marital relations, and make him and his wife, very ordinary people indeed, (but for the accidental attachment of that wild quality of genius in the man) the subject of a thousand silly prurient speculations? Time surely to protest, and protest vehemently. For myself, I can truly say, that I wish I had never known a single detail of the lives of those who have contributed some of the finest flowers to our English anthology. But the journalist is always abroad. Nothing is sacred to him. He has his public, and he knows them. Utterly illogical, but all the same it is extremely difficult, when you have been informed of meannesses or horrors in the character and life of a literary artist, to read his refined and better part in his work, without a shuddering recurrence, to what the man, as a man, and not a thought abstraction, and fine soul essence, really was and how he had lived. This poison has trickled through much of the finest English literature; it infects the Lake school, not to mention the period of the Restoration, there is hardly a great work which one would not enjoy far more in total ignorance of the author as a man. Could anything be sillier more un-literary, than to go on interminably arguing whether this man or that really wrote this or that piece? Names are merely labels. If the plays of Shakespeare are instinct with genius, if we love our Homer, what can it matter to us, where there ever was a Homer or a Shakespeare? Bad as all that literary philandering is, it is as nothing in comparison with the pernicious prying into the privacies of daily life, with which the great author's output for the world has less than nothing to do which has characterized this generation of scribes in their dealings with poor Carlyle.

We do not need the biographies of thinkers; we only want the thoughts they have given us; we do not need to know the physical processes of prophets, we want to hear their inspired utterances. Biography is well enough for statesmen and men of action. Their lives as a whole are intimately bound up with their fame. But not so with thinkers. Take two modern casual instances. Otto Weininger, having made a positively startling contribution to comparative sex psychology, shoots himself at 23. In all criticism of his work we shall find his youth, and his tragic end prominently dwelt upon. Suppose sex and character had been anonymous, suppose none had known that it was not the work of an experienced greybeard? What of that kind of shallow superficial criticism then? The most original thinker in European philosophy, Nietzsche, lost his reason. Not a few of those to whom his daring speculations are unpalatable, think it enough to say, Oh Nietzsche, he was a madman! Might not the same be said of Kant, and Swedenborg, and Swift? Unfortunately we often know too much about the men, and too little about their true work. But there never was in all the rich, field of literary refuse heaps, a case with less excuse than this of the Carlyle domestic unhappiness. It presents no problem at all: it is utterly commonplace, and never ought to have excited a moment's curiosity, much less, literally libraries of pretentious moralizing. To heighten the interest of his "problem" the professional exploiter of the Carlyles, never fails to tell his gaping readers that Jane Welsh was the most brilliant intellectual woman of her time, that in her own way she was superior in mental equipment to her illustrious husband as she certainly believed herself to be. To all of which rank nonsense, we need only reply. We do not believe it, for two pretty conclusive reasons lying on the surface. Before giving them let us pause for a moment upon one of the most disagreeable features of the habit, which gets itself expressed in these interminable Carlyle books and articles. Most of them of course are written by men who belonged to the little coterie of which Carlyle was the head and centre.

At present we are coming down to the second generation, the young men, who were admitted to the charmed circle, like good children, to be seen and not heard, nevertheless, "auribus acutis," filling their little notebooks with copy, good merchantable copy, to be dumped on the generations to come. Now when we examine any of these small systems, we find them obeying the same laws. They are, and inevitably must be, for purposes of internal cohesion, and repelling external aggression, mutual admiration societies pure and simple. Observe, we have no quarrel with mutual admiration societies; and where they consist of and include the flower of contemporary intellect, we can warmly sympathize with those privileged to be of the elect. But even so it must dispose the members to see a thousand excellencies, in mere common place, above all to exaggerate the importance of the essentially trivial, in a word, to generate, precisely that kind of supply which a vitiated demand stimulates, and has now made one of the real curses of all literary decency. We need only think for a moment of the cliques which have flourished and been notorious, from the association of the Lake poets, to the present day. The system which revolved about Carlyle, had to include Jane Welsh. And the irresistible influence of the peculiar atmosphere which suffuses all such systems disposed everyone of the satellites, to see in their moon something at least of the splendour of their sun. This must always happen where an averagely clever woman becomes in virtue of her marriage with a really great man the centre of, or a member of one, of the literary circles. There are two sufficient reasons for wholly disbelieving the sedulously spread fiction that Jane Welsh was the cleverest or one of the cleverest women of her day. The first is founded merely on the laws of chance, and also upon an observation of common human tendencies. Rightly or wrongly, at the zenith of his powers, Carlyle, was recognized as the first man of letters in England. It would be asking too much of coincidence to believe without more than usually cogent proof, that he had married the first woman of intellect in England. There was only one Carlyle in England, it would be risking little exaggeration to affirm that there were at least five hundred thousand Jane Welshs. So much for one line of refutation. The second reason we draw from the proofs. We have ample materials on which to form a pretty conclusive judgment of Jane Welsh, the literary woman phœnix, of the middle Victorian era. And again we say judged on such proofs as she has given in her fragmentary, and artificial writings as well as on the carefully collected Welshians, in which her interested admirers try to find a justification of her claims, Jane Welsh is found wanting. The tendencies to which we alluded in connection with our first reason, are the ordinary tendencies of men addicted to hero worship (especially when they wish to dress up a subject as well to their own, as their friends glory and profit) to lose all sense of proportion. Carlyle, they knew to be a very great man, but all the world new that too. Jane Welsh they knew to be a smart-tongued, bad-tempered, vain woman; but they saw in her literary ambitions a fulfilment, that never existed outside their and Jane's fervid imaginations; they thus persuaded themselves that they knew that Mrs. Carlyle, was possessed of a greater intellect even than that of her great husband. This was peculiarly valuable, not to say ultimately marketable, knowledge. Because, they alone had it. The world did not know anything about this undiscovered Titaness. They knew Mr. Carlyle was among the greatest: the world did not. It does not yet.

Thus it is easy to trace the growth of the Jane Welsh myth. And we may unhesitatingly repeat that so far from Jane Welsh being a wonderful woman. She was clever, but she thought that she was much clever. She was immensely vain; she really believed that she was as good a man as her husband. In many ways she was—and better, but not in that special medium high mentality, in which she pined to excel. She was always straining after effect, a pronounced and incorrigible poseuse. And worst of all a snob. Never tired of avowing her inability to reconcile herself to the plebeian origin of her husband; femininely nursing to the end her grievance, that in having wedded with Carlyle, the first man of letters in England, she had married beneath her!! Are the domestic travails of such a woman worth prying into, merely because she and Carlyle, had the misfortune to have married? Still the problem of the Carlyles, as those who make their profit out of exploiting it love to call it, would have lost much of its attractiveness by a perfectly honest confession, that one at least of the high contracting parties was an ordinary middle-class woman, with an irritable brain and a smart tongue. The truth is that every true contra-distinguished from the merely journalistic psychologist, as indeed every man of the most ordinary sense, who will not be led by high-sounding phrases, must know there is no problem at all in the Carlyle incompatibility of temper that needs a moment's reflection, or demands any extraordinary solution. Jane Welsh, aspiring to be a literary lady, could not help being a little proud (though almost as jealous) of her husband's great fame. At the same time she was physically unable to endure him.

The old story of the intellectual woman in conflict with the natural human woman. If Jane Welsh had married a good stupid fellow, who would have given her a brood of children, and admired her sharp sayings, she would have lived and died, like thousands of others as gifted, a happy humdrum middle-class woman. As she married Carlyle, and Carlyle was great in literature, all his private affairs became the lawful prey of the literary vultures. So that we who had a genuine admiration for Carlyle the writer, have been nauseated, and it seems must go on being nauseated, with elaborate dissections of the most intimate, but sordidly common relations between two extremely disagreeable human beings. A society ought to be formed to put a stop to all this debased and debasing journalese, passing as critical literature. We want a purer literary air, and we want sleaner literary food. We are sick to death of the disgusting assiduity with which a small ring of scribblers return to their vomit, the squalid tale of the married life and misery of two wretched people called Carlyle.

GAMMA.

THE GUNTUR RIOTS.

Police Officer's Personal Courage.

GOVERNMENT APPRECIATION.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

MADRAS, MAY 26.

The following is the concluding portion of the Government Order on the Hon'ble Mr. Horne's report on the Guntur Riots :—

His Excelleney in Council cannot close the proceedings without recording his appreciation of the conduct of Police Inspector M. Sanyasi Naidu of Gurzala, which Mr. Horne details in his the report. He was the only officer who showed any personal courage, and who disdained to discard his uniform. Government trust his injuries will not result in the loss of his eyesight. As a mark of appreciation of Government the Inspector-General of Police will be requested to present to Inspecter M. Sanyasi Naidu, on a suitable occasion, either a gold watch or a gold bangle, whichever the Inspector may choose.

INDIAN POST OFFICE.

Decentralisation Scheme.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

SIMLA, MAY 26.

The following Press communique was issued by the Government of India, Department of Commerce and Industry, to-day :—

"The Government of India have for some time had before them the question of further decentralising work in the Post Office. Orders have already been issued by which the powers, both of the Director-General and of the heads of Circles, have been substantially increased, and the sanction of the Secretary of State has now been received to the delegation of powers connected with the creation and revision of establishment. Hitherto a Postmaster-General has exercised no powers in this respect, but the Director-General's powers are already practically complete as regards all appointments on Rs. 100 a month or less, provided that the total expenditure on establishment is not increased by more than a fixed sum annually. The limit on his powers in the case of individual appointments will now be raised to Rs. 300 a month, while the power of dealing with appointments on Rs. 50 a month or less will be delegated to the heads of circles."

ARMS ACT CASE.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

DACCA, MAY 26.

The Arms Act case in connection with the find of swords and gun barrels at Kolma has been adjourned to 4th June, as the finds have not yet been brought back from Calcutta, where they are lying for examination. The accused Haran has been let out on bail of Rs. 300.

PROPOSED ARTS COLLEGE AT RANCHI.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, MAY 26.

In regard to the complications with reference to the proposed Arts College at Ranchi, the Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal will probably call a conference in Calcutta during this monsoon, of subscribers and others interested in the matter. The whole question of the project can then be discussed and a final decision reached.

NOTES ON INDIAN INTERESTS.

THOUGHTS BY A NATIVE THINKER.

NATIVE PRACTITIONERS AND THE PUBLIC SERVICE.

LORD MORLEY'S despatch to the Government of India as to the steps taken for promoting the growth of an independent medical profession in India is welcomed by the vernacular press as evincing a desire on his part to remove the barriers of race from the public service of the country. The reply of the Indian Government does not satisfy the papers so much, because it is not effusively sympathetic. The most coveted civil appointments, and nearly all the important professional chairs in the medical schools of India, are practically reserved as prizes for members of the Indian Medical Service; and it is only natural that they should resent any attempt to poach on their own preserve. The Government profess to be in accord with the desire of the Secretary of State that some of the highest posts may be filled by independent native practitioners, and they are prepared to make some concessions, though they want to hedge them round with such restrictions and conditions as in their opinion are necessary for the purpose of maintaining efficiency. I quite agree that efficiency should ever be the capital consideration, that is, no sacrifice, even to provide for Indians, would be detrimental to the interests of the State. But where the requisite standard of efficiency is to be found, race or colour must not be a bar to employment in the higher grades of the service. I fully appreciate the force of the argument advanced by Government that a number of civil appointments must be held by members of the Medical Service, forming a reserve that would be available on the outbreak of war. But even after making due provision for them, it would be quite possible to throw open a fair proportion to private practitioners. The Government do not entertain a very high opinion of the independent profession as a body, and in their general estimate they are probably not wrong. A majority of these practitioners are wedded to their daily routine and do not much care for what happens in the scientific world, nor do they interest themselves in any department of research. But I can name some Indian doctors on this side of India, who can fill with credit a professional chair, or a responsible civil appointment. The Government insist that the advance in the direction indicated by Lord Morley should be gradual and tentative. Let it be so, but let a serious effort be made, any way, in the right direction. The reservations of a number of appointments for private practitioners is not likely to reduce the attractiveness of the Indian Medical Service. The Government make an important admission, when they declare that "about one-third of the Indian Medical officers in civil employment do not form any part of the real war reserve, and there would be no military objections to the transfer to independent practitoners of the civil appointments held by them." Here is an opportunity for the medical associations in the country to assist Government in framing a workable scheme, and in the choice of capable and competent men to occupy the posts that may be reserved for private practitioners.

THE EAST INDIA ASSOCIATION LEAFLETS.

I have not yet had an occasion to see the leaflets issued by the East India Association. But I have read some press criticisms of them, which have been partly laudatory and partly depreciatory. However carefully these publications may be got up, it is impossible that they should command the entire approval of all in every detail. I should judge them by their general character, of which I may give here my own idea. If they abjure everything that is controversial in tone or spirit, if the facts given are well-authenticated, and not one-sided, I should not mind little differences with regard to details of very minor importance. Facts should be allowed, as far as possible, to speak for themselves, and they should be set forth in such a manner that the conclusions and deductions to be drawn from them may appear, at least to all fair-minded men, as natural and spontaneous. The leaflets will carry weight and win their way to approval by maintaining a judicial and conciliatory attitude. It is not enough that the treatment of each subject should be severely impartial; it should be present in an interesting and artistic form. The aim should be not so much to demolish fiction, as to make a scrupulous statement of facts, leaving them to achieve their purpose without wounding susceptibilities or gratuitously inviting retort and recrimination. No statements "excathedra" will do, though it would appear from some of the criticisms that the compilers have occasionally permitted themselves to assume a dogmatic air. As the movement has for its active supporters men like Mr. J. B. Pennington and Dr. John Pollen, it affords a guarantee that it will not stray into dangerous paths. Dr. Pollen is well-known for his tact and suavity; and Mr. Pennington, if I may judge from his papers on Indian subjects, has much sympathy for Indians, tempered as it is by reason and sound common-sense. In the letter which Mr. Pennington has addressed to the press on the subject he says the ultimate object is to promote harmony and good fellowship between the two races. But this is not altogether possible, if wholesome instruction is to be confined to Indians alone. Mr. Pennington observes that a great deal might, and ought to be done, to instil into Englishmen about to go to India "correct and healthy ideas about the country and its people"; and in this matter he offers to co-operate heartily with the Indian Congress. Unless the Congress makes a radical and essential change in its purpose, I do not see how it can forward the benevolent object of Mr. Pennington.

THE PARSI PANCHAYET.

THE Parsi Panchayet case has resulted in one distinct good, namely, that under the authoritative ruling of the High Court, the Panchayet will be formed on a sound, constitutional basis. For ever so long past, the Panchayet has been a law unto itself. It was bound by no rule and no authority, independently of its own will and power. So long as it administered the charitable funds and religious institutions of the Parsis according to time-honoured usage, so long as it discharged its trust with scrupulous honesty, there was no power on earth to question its wisdom or oppose its will. The grave and reverend signeurs, men of spotless honour and integrity, were quite content to move round and round in the old groove. They have faithfully discharged their duty. But they have had their day. Neither the personnel nor the constitution of the Panchayet is suited to the progressive instincts of the times. When a demand is made everywhere for a constitution in great things, as well as small, it would be too much to suppose that an enlightened, and go-ahead race would acquiesce indefinitely in a sort of despotism (albeit of the mildest and most benignant type), of an obsolete and antiquated body of honourable ancients. They have, however, submitted to the inevitable with dignified resignation, and agreeably to the wishes of the Court, they have themselves formulated a scheme transforming their own constitution, and putting some check on their absolute power.

THE NEW CONSTITUTION.

IT strikes me as a very reasonable and well-considered scheme. The trustees of the Panchayet will be elected by an Anjuman Committee of one hundred Parsis, "professing the Zoroastrian faith." The Committee will consist of representatives of four distinct electoral bodies, comprehending a variety of interests. All donors of Rs. 500 and upwards, up to Rs. 5,000, will be empowered to elect twenty-five members of the Anjuman Committee. Another register will comprise Parsi J. P.s, University Fellows, Members of the Corporation, and delegates of the Parsi Chief Matrimonial Court, who will be empowered to elect fifteen representatives. They will be admitted to the register on payment of a fee of Rs. 25 each. Another constituency will be made up of University graduates and barristers, who will be enrolled as voters on payment of a fee of Rs. 10, and will return ten members to the Committee. The last register will include all and sundry, who on payment of a fee of Rs. 5 will have the right of electing fifty representatives. This will make the largest constituency, very miscellaneous in its character, and, I am afraid, very unwieldy in bulk. Although in intelligence it will be on a decidedly lower level than the first three electorates it is proposed to invest it with the power of returning fully half the number of the Anjuman Committee, in consideration of its numerical strength. If the proposal is adopted, the proletariat will have nothing to complain of. Besides the Anjuman Committee, there will be a corporation of donors to the Panchayet funds of sums exceeding Rs. 5,000, and the final election of trustees will be a made by both these bodies from their own ranks. The Panchayet admits females to the electoral bodies, and illiteracy is not among the disqualifications specified in the scheme as applicable to votes and trustees alike. But females must stop short at the final stage, as it has been provided that the trustee elected to the Panchayet "shall be a male member of the Anjuman Committee." I am sure that Parsi ladies have not advanced so far on the question of woman's rights as to make a grievance of this restriction. The duration of the Anjuman Committee will be limited to seven years, but it is provided that the trustees shall be appointed for life. I should like the period of their office, too, to be limited to the same period as that of the Committee, or it may be provided that one or more trustees shall retire every two years, being eligible for re-election. In any case, they must not be allowed to be fixtures for life. Some such provision will enable the community to infuse new blood into the Panchayet when desirable, and it will also act as a stimulus to its members to give the utmost satisfaction in the discharge of their duties. Taking human failings into account, it is not a remote contingency that the appointment for life may make some men listless and indifferent. One of the disqualifications of a trustee is bodily or mental infirmity. Supposing a member, suffering from the infirmity, persists in holding on, his removal from the office, to which he is appointed for life, will involve a delicate and difficult, and perhaps, also a hazardous process. The task will be odious, and save in an exceptionally gross and scandalous case, the Trustees will be unwilling to take legal action for the removal of a refractory colleague on the ground of imbecility. If the duration of the office were limited to five or seven years, the infliction of an infirm or undesirable member will cease automatically at the end of the period.

DION.

THE BERLIN SECESSION EXHIBITION.

A Berlin Correspondent writes on April 28:—Among the various German art exhibitions it is especially that of the Berlin Secessi on School that stands for radicalism in art. Here we see the works of those who desire to be modern at any price and for whom no attempt is too daring. It must be admitted that it is for the most part Berlin artists who are the champions of this radicalism, and this year the Secession Exhibition is specially hall-marked Berlin. The Munich Exhibition bears quite another stamp; the works shown there are more conservative, riper, calmer. In Munich we find better work in Berlin more will power, more of the force of youth. Without a doubt there is something fine in the rash daring of youth, but it is terrible when it is seen to be seeking impossible goals, and when great masses of work, time, and endeavour are thrown away. Unfortunately, this is the Hippocratic feature which is the distinguishing mark of the youth of the Secession. The models on which it principally bases its work are three Frenchmen: Cezanne, Van Gogh (if he can be accredited to the French School) and Gauguin. Cezanne is unquestionably a man of extreme talent as a colourist, but one whose work consists chiefly of there sketches. Van Gogh, a man of candid and stern intellect, whose desperate endeavours to correct himself of his impressionist style led to mental derangement and premature death. Lastly Gauguin, a man who was so tired of French art and civilisation that he went to Tahiti in search of a new culture and a new art. All three of them, as we have shown, were artists with a certain element of caricature in their composition; how then could their imitators possibly avoid falling into the crudest mannerism? The baneful influence of the modern French School has seldom labelled itself in such a convincing and alarming manner as in this year's Secession Exhibition. Here we see a number of young people painting in a violent and savage manner; all sense of form seems lost, the most crying colours are used without any special chromatic effect being produced; neither is the colouring of these modern colourists beautiful, nor do they understand the building up of an organic colour scheme. Even those who do not go so far as Pechstein or Herioth or De Vlaninck, or whatever the names of these young Germans or Frenchmen may be, have been forced into an unfruitful violence by the development of modern art. Artists of great talent like Max Beckmann, or E. R. Weiss grope about without seeming to know what they are really seeking for.

The "Deluge" by Beckmann might, for example pass for a very interesting rough sketch but the picture to which this sketch was a preliminary is wanting. The desire of each separate artist to bring himself to the fore, and to make himself conspicuous, lies like a curse on modern art. No means of attracting attention are disdained; no form of impertinence is set aside, so long as it is sure to attract attention. The number of pictures in which there is a certain amount of repose is very small and it is precisely this quality which produces all real and great works of art. In the presence of these latest excesses, we feel that the young artists of to-day have no time to be alone with themselves; no time in which to allow the figures of their innermost fancy to ripen, no time to listen to the voice of their inner consciousness.

The very small number of works which are conspicuous in the Secession Exhibitions for real worth and striving, have, however much they may differ from one another, one characteristic: they all bear traces of repose, rest, restraint, and inner concentration. The best work in the Exhibition is probably that of the Swedish artist, the late Ernst Josephson. There are painters with a readier brush and a lighter hand. Josephson's portraits are somewhat cold, even sometimes a little hard, and yet they are always true: they are full of life, they portray not only the bodily eyes but those of the soul; they show understanding for and sympathy with humanity. The beings in Josephson's canvases are only painted figures, but beings of flesh and blood, who live, love and suffer. The extraordinary point is that such natural work as Josephson's should make itself remarkable by any peculiarity. It is not the fashion to be natural to-day, simplicity is despised. How natural and simple are the two beautiful landscapes by the old Hans Thoma: a silent and tender appreciation of nature, the light playing finely and softly over the canvas, a feeling of gentle dreaminess pervading the whole. To-day there is no surer means for a painter to make himself remarkable in the Secession exhibition than by extreme restraint and simplicity. In this manner the Bavarian landscape by Toni Stadler is conspicuous, not by its brilliant qualities, but by its modesty. A wide stretch of land, and endless sky, a deep and serious colour harmony, a still inward life. Of great excellence are two large marble figures, the motionless figures of a youth and a maiden by the Berlin sculptor Fritz Klimsch. These show conclusively that sculpture in general keeps on a higher and more distinguished level. Let us quickly name a few more good things: Ernst Oppler, Karl Walser, Hans Olde of Weimar, and Pankok of Stuttgart have contributed works, which stand out in marked contrast to the wild colour orgies of other artists.

The largest picture in the exhibition is the fresco, painted by the Swiss, Ferdinand Holder, for the University of Jena, which represents the departure of the students of Jena for the war in 1813. The size of this picture excites wonder, and it certainly is a respectable piece of work. It is full of a serious purpose, such as is not often found in modern works of art. The figure of a student buckling on his knapsack, while another swings himself into the saddle are excellent studies. The colour scheme, dark green and pink, has a certain charm; the figures stand out large and clear from the canvas. But what about the picture from an artistic point of view; even down to the single details how naively is the spacing of the whole picture accomplished! The various figures stand side by side without any apparent connection. Finally, if we look beyond all this, we find a lack of all sense of directness and convincing power, without which no decorative art is worthy. Hodler tries in vain to be primitive in our modern times; such an attempt is a contradiction to all artistic development. Far above the latest "Tendenzkunstwerk," he belongs to those who wish and seek for the New, without being able to find the path.

HYDERABAD NOTES.

(FROM AN OCCASIONAL CORRESPONDENT.)

HYDERABAD, MAY 21.

Some weeks ago, I mentioned that the "Deccan Gazette" is to be resuscitated. I now find, from a prospectus that is being issued, that the paper will make its appearance from the first week of July next, commencing from the 3rd. Mr. S. Humayun Mirza, Barrister-at-Law, is the proprietor and chief editor. The paper will be printed and published in Madras, as I anticipated, by Messrs. Vest and Company. I was right also in saying that the "Deccan Gazette" would have a fair and promising start with the assurance of something in the way of possible permanency. A local newspaper is a want which everybody acknowledges.

* * *

From 3 to 5 yesterday evening there was a reign of terror, as it were, in Ramkote, In the Mahomedan cemetery, which is adjacent to this place and is known as Guzratti Shah Pakiya, there is a mosque to which is attached a Muezzin, whose duty is to call the faithful to prayer at different hours of the day and night. The Muezzin in question is a young man who is addicted to the vice of drinking. While in a state of inebriety yesterday afternoon, he left the sacred precincts of the mosque and came to Ramkote, where he provoked a quarrel with an ex-telegraph peon and another man whom he wantonly assaulted. But faring worse than second-best in the affray, he deliberately tore from his back the vest he was wearing, ran to his quarters and came back armed with a sword and a "lotah" of water—the latter to throw into the mouth, as he said, of his intended victims before he cut their throats, after the manner of killing animals for consumption. Mistaking a spectator for one of the two he wanted, he rushed on to him, but in hurriedly drawing the sword from the scabbard he severely cut his own hand. The man was actually mad after that. Although he was furious with rage, the wonder is he did not try to injure those people who were plucky enough to look on, but not plucky enough to disarm the miscreant. Long after 4 o'clock a youth byked to Naraingudu and brought three Police Javans to the scene. On seeing the guardians of the peace, the would-be murderer at once quieted down and allowed himself to be bound, and the would-be victims "bravely" left their hiding-places. All concerned were then marched off to the Police Station where, after holding a "Panchnama," the Amin ordered the man to be taken to the Police Hospital for the dressing of his wounded hand.

* * *

A nice-looking young Mahomedan women came into Hyderabad under painful circumstances. Relating her misadventure, she said she was the wife of a respectable man in Tinnevelly, whom she married three years ago and who was dotingly fond of her. A bosom friend of her husband was a frequent visitor to the house and somehow happened to see her and became captivated. He was a notorious hypnotist and sorcerer. Acting on his suggestion, she one day got together all her jewellery, valuables, and hard cash, aggregating three or four thousand rupees, and in company with her supposed husband, left Tinnevelly and arrived here three months ago. Her real husband, who was on duty in some district at the time, knew nothing of all that was happening in the house. After coming to Hyderabad and spending all the hard cash, the hypnotist-husband began selling her jewellery and valuables. When there was nothing more to get out of her, he commenced ill-treating her in the worst possible manner. It was now she realised how and where she was and the delusion she was labouring under; but before she could act for herself, the man deserted her and was not to be found anywhere. By the veriest chance, she met with a good Samaritan, who generously gave her shelter and at once placed himself in correspondence with her real husband. Instead of shunning her, the latter believed her innocence and attributed everything that occured to the villainy of his once-trusted friend. He willingly forgave her and sent her sufficient money to come back to Tinnevelly.

THE IMPERIAL DIAMOND.

Mr. A. M. Jacob.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

Sir,—Like myself, I suppose there are many who have read Mr. Jacob's letter in your issue of the 15th instant, with both interest and surprise—in the latter view, that he has been so victimised. The Diamond Case, as has been every important case in Hyderabad, was the outcome of the pique and resentment of certain constellations in that firmament, whose sense of propriety, like their law, has resulted in improprieties and illegalities that have produced scandals of a class unknown in any other than the Premier State in India. The temerity of those responsible has received impetus no doubt from the fact that in invoking British law in the name of the Nizam or of his Government, they incurred no penal consequences, sheltered as they were and are by the provisions of Chapter XXVIII of the Civil Procedure Code, which deals with "Suits by aliens and by or against Foreign and Native Rulers," and while that Chapter remains on the Statute Book, Native States and their Rulers will continue to be free lances in the British Law Courts, unfettered by any consequences for abuse or misuse of the law that they bring into operation. In proof of this statement, reference has only to be made to Section 431, C.P.C., which provides that "a Foreign State may sue in the Courts of British India, provided that (a) it has been recognised by His Majesty or the Governor-General in Council, (b) the object of the suit is to enforce the private rights of the head or of the subjects of the foreign state;" and then the succeeding Section (432) provides that "persons specially appointed by order of Government at the request of any sovereign, prince, or ruling chief . . . to prosecute or defend any suit on his behalf, shall be deemed to be the recognised agents by whom appearance, acts, and applications under this Code, may be made or done on behalf of such prince or chief."

To the legislation that has legalised the foregoing privileges in favour of Foreign, that is, Native States and their Rulers, there can be no objection—it is just and proper that they should be protected against the cupidity of British subjects and others who infringe the "lex scripta." But it is both unjust and improper that while Native States or their Rulers place the "lex scripta" in operation against any individual, no matter of what degree, they should be protected against the consequences of an abuse or misuse of the law (which all others, except these, incur in process of law) by the Section 433, which protects them against being sued "without the consent of the Governor-General of India in Council." This is an anomaly which cannot be regarded otherwise than as an invasion of the rights of British subjects. It cannot be justified by any sense of right or equity; while it is a direct travesty of the constitutional privileges of the British subject against whom false witness has been borne or a false charge has been laid. In fact, Section 433 builds a fortification around Native States and their Rulers which acts as a barricade against the operation of the law, and renders them immune from all the consequences of the legal constituents that form the bases—collectively or separately—of a cause of action for tort or damage, or, for that matter, any legal proceeding.

In the case of Mr. Jacob, the Nizam was a suitor or complainant in the Courts of British India in process of British law. Apparently, in the result, the charge he brought was—or should have been—known to be groundless; and as the trial resulted in an unanimous verdict of acquittal by the jury, endorsed by the Judge, who handed back to the accused the Bank's safe-custody receipt for the gem (which had not been paid for in full), it was a act of injustice that so tortuous a procedure should be divested of the legal remedy that would be open in process of law to Mr. Jacob in the case of any other person who was not a Native Ruler.

Q. E. D.

VALUABLE DISCOVERY FOR THE HAIR.—If your hair is turning grey or white or falling off, use "The Mexican Hair Renewer," for it "will positively restore in every case Grey or White hair" to its original colour without having the disagreeable smell of most "Restorers." It makes the hair charmingly beautiful as well as promoting the growth of the hair on bald spots where the glands are not decayed. Ask your Chemists for "THE MEXICAN HAIR RENEWER," sold by Chemists and Perfumers everywhere. Wholesale Depot, 33 Farringdon Road, London, England.

MILITARY INTELLIGENCE.

BOMBAY BRIGADE ORDERS.

Thursday, May 27.

The undermentioned officer is granted leave on private affairs in India, from 31st May to 22nd June :—Lieut. J. L. F. Tweedie, 1st Gloucestershire Regiment.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

SIMLA, MAY 26.

Captain R. S. Kennedy, I.M.S., has been temporarily appointed to perform the duties of British Trade Agent, Gyantse, Tibet.

Captain S. Whitworth Jones, I.M.S., has six months' extension of leave on medical certificate.

The following I.M.S. officers have extensions of service for one year to season 1910-11 :—Captains A. B. Smallman, J. E. Powell, T. C. Lucas and A. A. Meaden.

Lieutenant-Colonel E. H. Lynden Bell, I.M.S., whose tour expired this year, exchanges with Lieutenant-Colonel Simpson.

Lieutenant-Colonel S. F. Freyer, I.M.S., proceeds home during the coming trooping season on retirement.

HOCKEY.

Oudh District Tournament.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

LUCKNOW, MAY 26.

Lucknow has defeated Rai Bareli by three goals to one in the semi-final round of the Oudh District Hockey Tournament.

CHESS.

All-India Championship.

The results of the games played on Monday evening are as follows :—

Mr. Joshi beat Mr. Karle.
Mr. Joshi beat Mr. Pavri.
Mr. Unwala beat Mr. Bland.

The following are the results of the games played on Tuesday evening :—

Mr. Waterfield beat Mr. Karle.
Mr. Gadre beat Mr. Unwala.
Mr. Raja Babu beat Mr. Pavri.
Mr. Gadre beat Mr. Waterfield.

The problem solving competition of the Chess Tournament will be held on Monday next commencing at 4-30 (S. T.). Chess players intending to compete are requested to send their names to the secretaries on or before the 28th instant. There is no entrance fee.

ARRIVALS.

Per s. s. "Salsette," May 28.

THE P. and O. Company's mail steamer "Salsette," which is expected to arrive in Bombay on Friday from London, brings the following passengers :—

FROM LONDON.

Christiansen, Mrs	Moore, Mr J
Dobbs, Mrs C and infant	Moore, Mrs
Hath, Miss	Wilson, Mr G C
Horne, Mr F P	

FROM MARSEILLES.

Ahmed, Mr S	Manson, Mr B
Appleyard, Lt W	Martin, Mr F R
Birch, Maj S W	Mackenzie, Mr S J
Bruce, Mr F R	Mayne, Mr J W C
Bruce, Mr T B	Macpherson, Mr N M
Costello, Mr J F	Singleton, Capt H C
Howard, Mr W H R	Taylor, Mr C D
Jones, Mr M	

FROM BRINDISI.

Knight, Maj W C	Muer, Mr J

FOR KARACHI.

Cobbold, Maj E C

BISHOP FAVOURS DISESTABLISHMENT.

Dr. Gore, Bishop of Birmingham, is in favour of disestablishment. To the House of Convocation he said he had come to feel now for a good many years that the Church ought not to resist disestablishment as a whole. As he looked round, whether in Birmingham or in London, he could not feel that the religious situation and the state of mind of Englishmen in regard to religion any longer justified the maintenance of the established position of one particular creed. On the whole, he believed that the best interests of religion would be served by disestablishment. The demand of Wales through its representatives had been persistent and united, and he thought it was absurd not to lay full stress on their unanimity. He suggested that they might say that while they were not prepared as Bishops to offer any opposition to the course, the nation chose to adopt with regard to the disestablishment of the Welsh dioceses they should not be deprived of their representation in this Convocation.

FOREIGN CABLE COMMUNICATION.

STATE OF INTERNATIONAL COMMUNICATION.

Great Britain.	Continent of Europe.	America.	Australia.	China.	Africa.
Via Teheran Perfect.	Via Teheran Perfect.	Via Brest Perfect.	Via Penang Perfect.	Via Penang Perfect.	Via Aden Perfect.
Via Turkey Interrupted.	Via Turkey Perfect.	Via Valentia Perfect.	Via Amoor Perfect.	Via Amoor Perfect.	Via Cadiz Teneriffe Perfect
Via Suez Perfect.	Via Suez Perfect.	Via Direct Cable Perfect.	.....	Via Bhamo Perfect.	Via Lisbon St. Vincent Perfect.

Latest dates of Foreign Messages received at Bombay from the United Kingdom during the 24 hours ending at 8 p.m. of the 26th May 1909.

(Difference in Longitude allowed for.)

Via	Latest Dates.			Time Occupied in Transmission.	
	D.	H.	M.	Hrs.	Mts.
Turkey ...	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil
Teheran ...	26	2	0 p. m.	0	55
Suez	26	2	10 p. m.	0	49

NOTICES.

Telegrams for Honduras, Salvador, Nicaragua and Costa-Rica are subject to censure (22-11-09).

Private telegrams for Messina may be accepted but telegrams for other places in Sicily are subject to heavy delay and can be accepted at Sender's risk (12-1-09).

Turkish route interrupted (25-5-09)

A CIGAR merchant in the City has received a letter from Cuba, containing the following sentence : "For curiosity's sake we would mention that in Havana recently died a cigar maker, heavy smoker, and born white Cuban named Fermin Hernandez, who reached the high age of one hundred and ten years, a fact that could be stated as a counterproof against the assertion of some that is smoking noxious."

NOTES ON CHAINESE AFFAIRS.

ANTI-OPIUM PROPOSALS.

Viceroy Tuan Fang has submitted a memorial to the Throne on the question of establishing an opium monopoly, which, he suggests, should be a joint-stock mercantile undertaking under the Superintendence of the Government. The head office should be established in Peking, with branches and selling offices in the districts and departments in all the provinces. A High Commissioner of Government Opium Monopoly should be appointed, and the Viceroys or Governors of the provinces should be made Associate Commissioners. Native opium should be entirely prohibited, and only foreign opium is to be collected and prepared by the monopoly offices Sales of the prepared drug should only be allowed to holders of licences, and heavy penalties should be inflicted on any one carrying on unauthorized dealings. The prepared opium should be divided into three sorts, and anti-opium medicines may be gradually introduced and infused into the opium. By this plan, the memorialist declares that the opium vice may be stamped out in China in the space of ten years.

H. E. Tai Pu, Military Governor and Chih Jui, Manchu Deputy Lieutenant-General of Ninghsiafu, Kansu province, have also memorialized the Throne on a similar subject, stating that they have discovered an efficacious anti-opium cure which enables a smoker to break off his craving in five days. The latter memorialist was the first to be relieved of the habit by this wonderful remedy, which has been administered to 1,500 people and soldiers, all of whom, to a man, have got rid of their habits. Some 2,400 pieces of opium paraphernalia have been surrendered by these cured smokers to be destroyed, and the memorialists submit a list of names of the cured smokers and a sample of the cure to the Anti-Opium Commissioners for their examination and test. The Memorialists would advocate the extensive use of this cure in the Empire. The memorial has been referred to the Ant-Opium Commissioners for consideration.

THE IMPERIAL FUNERAL.

According to Chinese reports it has been arranged by the Waiwupu that the ceremony to be observed by the foreign Ambassadors and Envoys in attending the funeral of Emperor Teh Tsung on May 1st will be as follows :—The Foreign Envoys will wait at the head of their Legation staffs at the Ching Shan, outside the East Gate, and when the Imperial Cortege passes, they will make a respectful bow, after which they will form in a line and walk after the procession. It has also been arranged that the ladies of the Legations will wait to pay their respects to the late Emperor's remains inside the Ti An Gate. Other foreign officials and mourners are allowed to pay respects to the Imperial cortege on the Si Pai Lou street, where special tents have been put up for the occasion, and due attention will be given by the police to those who may attend. It has been decided that the teachers and students of the Imperial Nobles' School will turn out in a body to attend this funeral.

SERIOUS FRACAS.

A Chinese dispatch to a local vernacular paper states that on the night of the 19th instant a serious fracas occurred in Hankow between a number of employees of the Standard Oil Company and of an American slaughter house and the Japanese police. It arose through a policeman trying to arrest one of the employees of suspicion, for carrying a load on a high. The man abandoned his load, quickly got a dozen or more of his fellows on the spot, and belaboured the policeman. Soon after the Japanese inspector and a detachment of Japanese constables went to his rescue, when their enemies were also very largely reinforced. In the end a detective was taken prisoner and Inspector himself was cut on the face. Information was then given to the Mixed Court Magistrate who instructed the nearest Chinese Police Officers to take forty constables and to restore order. The rioters by this time numbered over a hundred. They attacked the Chinese Police, and threatened to make an attack on the Japanese Consulate. One of the Chinese officers was injured in the affray. Realising the situation the Magistrate reported the matter the next morning to the Taotai, who ordered out his guards and some other troops. The officials turned out in full force on Tuesday last the 20th when the rioters dispersed. Two of these were arrested and tried by the Magistrate in conjunction with the Japanese Consul, and have been imprisoned by the Chinese authorities. It is stated that the Standard Oil Company and the Slaughter House intend taking up the case on behalf of their employees.

TO SPREAD EDUCATION.

H. E. Hsi Heng, Imperial Resident at Kobdo, who has been ordered to study the situation at the Altai regions, has reported that the population is a mixed one, consisting of Mongols and Mohammedans, and some difficulty may be encountered in spreading education among them. He proposes to open two primary schools and a military school there for the education of Mongol as well as Chinese boys and for this purpose an Educational Department should be organized to assume charge over the schools. The sum of Tls. 21,500 is required for initial expenses and a further amount of Tls. 28,000 a year would be needed for maintenance. He has submitted the necessary regulations and estimate of costs for the approval of the Government.

YUNNAN RAILWAYS.

It is stated by Chinese reports that some progress has been made on the Yunnan railway, a section of which from Lokai to Lahachi for a distance of seventy miles was completed last summer, and that by the end of the 3rd moon, (May 18), the line will have reached the port of Mengtze. The line will then be some 148 miles in length. The transport of materials is attended with some difficulty, but if the work is pushed forward, the line may be laid to the provincial capital in the course of the next year.

THE NANYANG EXHIBITION.

With regard to the above exhibition, promoted by the Viceroy at Nanking, and to be held next year, the Viceroy is taking every pains in the planning of preparations in order to make the exhibition a success. He has given orders that Local Product Bazaars should be formed at all prefectures in the southern provinces, together with bazaars of exports at all provincial capitals and chief ports. He points out that as the exhibition will be signalized by the word Nanyang, all the southern ports should tender assistance and cooperate to ensure success. Shanghai, as a leading port, should take a lead in her efforts. While eulogizing the good work of the Commercial Bazaar now established in Foochow Road and of the Chinese Arts Exhibition, the Viceroy orders and Exhibition of Exports to be held at Shanghai, and has appointed Mr. Li Chung-chio, of the local gentry, as Director.—"N. C. Herald" (May 1).

H.M.S. "FAME" ON THE ROCKS.

Extensive Damage.

In connection with the visit of the British fleet under the command of Admiral Sir Hedworth Lambton to Japan disaster occurred to the destroyer "Fame." The fleet left Nagasaki bound for Yokohama early on Friday morning and while passing through Harada Straits, near the entrance of the Inland sea, the current caught the "Fame" and swung her round, her stem striking a reef. The vessel was badly damaged forward of the bridge and large holes were torn in her thin plates. Signals were hoisted and the rest of the fleet went back and rendered assistance. In the meantime the crew under the directions of Lt. Commander Thomas got the torpedo nets over to stop the inflow of water and this proving successful the vessel was escorted back to Nagasaki by the Alacrity and one of the torpedo boats and arrived there on Saturday, when a preliminary inquiry into the cause of the accident was held, after which the Admiral proceeded on to Yokohama. The "Fame" was docked at the Nagasaki Dockyard on Saturday and an examination showed that she had sustained very extensive damage and no less than forty plates will have to be removed, and the craft will be in the workmen's hands for about six weeks. All the stores that were stowed forward were completely spoiled. Fortunately no one was injured and no damage was sustained aft of the bridge.—"Celestial Empire" (May 1.)

THE curious effects of an accident with which he had met was described in the London Bankruptcy Court by a man who applied unsuccessfully for his discharge from bankruptcy. "Since the accident I have suffered from loss of the memory," he stated. "I can neither read nor write anything but my own name. I can write my own name on my cheques, but I have to get some one else to fill in the body of the cheques."

THE SEASON IN INDIA.

The season and crop prospects for the week ending Saturday, 15th May, give the following details :—

UNITED PROVINCES.

The week was practically rainless. Threshing and winnowing of spring crops are nearing completion in parts of Dehra Dun. The outturn is reported to be poor. Sowings of cotton have commenced in places. Standing crops are in good condition. Cattle disease is reported from twenty-six districts but agricultural stock are generally in good condition. Supplies of fodder and water are adequate. Prices are rising in fifteen districts are falling in five ; and are stationary elsewhere.

The weekly report on the famine and scarcity is as follows :—The condition of persons relieved is fairly good in Basti and good elsewhere. Crime is normal. Figures for civil works and gratuitous relief have not yet been received from the remote parts of Garhwal but the distress there is slight and is not increasing. Relief works are nowhere being freely resorted to in this district. Distress is slight in Basti but is increasing in Bahraich. Two civil and six aided works and one unaided work are in progress and one poorhouse is open in Bijaigarh ; one civil and three aided works in Kera Mangraur ; one departmental and nine aided works in Basti ; eight civil works and one poorhouse in Bahraich ; and twenty-three aided works in Jaunpur. 461 workers were on test works in Kheri. There is a slight increase in numbers on relief in Bahraich, Bijaigarh and the Family Domains and a slight decrease in Jaunpur and Basti. The numbers on Government relief are :—on relief works 14,600 ; on aided works 11,852 ; on test works 481 ; on gratuitous relief 8,829 ; in poorhouses 141 ; on private works 484 ; total on relief 36,386. Prices:—Bijaigarh 15 ; Basti 16; Garhwal 7 ; Bahraich 13 ; and Kheri 14 seers per rupee.

PUNJAB.

Slight rain fell during the week in parts of Gurgaon, Lahore and Shahpur-Spring crops are being harvested. Their condition and expected yield on irrigated areas are generally good to average and on unirrigated areas average to below the average. Sowings of extra, spring and autumn crops continue in some district. Standing extra spring and autumn crops are in good condition. Prices are high but have fallen slightly in some districts. Cattle are generally in good condition. Fodder is sufficient except in Delhi, Lyallpur and parts of Gurgaon, Mianwali and Jhang.

NORTH-WEST FRONTIER PROVINCE.

No rain fell during the week. Standing crops are generally good on irrigated lands and from average to below the average on unirrigated areas. Spring crops are being harvested and the yield is generally average. Sowings of extra, spring and autumn crops are in progress. The fodder and the water supply in canal is sufficient. Irrigation from the Paharpur canal in the Dera Ismail Khan district continues. The condition of cattle is generally good except that cattle disease is reported from some villages. The public health is good. The prices of wheat and gram show a tendency to fall. Prices—wheat 10 1-16 to 13 1-2 ; gram 13 5-16 to 15 ; maize 11 1-2 to 17 3-4 ; and bajra 13 to 14 1-4 seers per rupee.

JAMMU.

Rain fall nil. Prices are fluctuating. Wheat sells from 9 to 12 and maize from 13 to 20 seers per rupee. The condition of standing crops is fair. Fodder is sufficient.

KASHMIR.

The weather is bright and is becoming warm. The condition of spring crops is not good. The crops are suffering for want of rain. There is no disease among cattle. Fodder is available in average quantities. Prices are almost stationary.

BAJPUTANA.

Harvesting of spring crops continues in Jaisalmer and Bikaner. Land is being prepared for monsoon sowings in many places. Sowing has begun in parts of Bikaner. The condition of cattle is generally good. The fodder and water supply is sufficient. Prices are on the whole steady.

CENTRAL INDIA.

Slight showers of rain fell in parts of Bhopawar and nil elsewhere. Harvesting of spring crops is almost completed. Land is being prepared for autumn crops in Gwalior, Bhopal, Malwa and Bhopawar. Agricultural stock are satisfactory except for some cattle disease in Bhopal, Baghelkhand, Bundelkhand and Bhopawar. Prices are rising in Gwalior and Bundelkhand; are falling in Indore ; and are high but stationary elsewhere.

CENTRAL PROVINCES.

The weather continues warm and occasionally cloudy with high winds. Slight showers of rain fell in Balaghat, Raipur, Saugor and Damoh. Threshing and winnowing of spring crops still continue in parts of Mandla, Seoni, Betul and Chhindwara. Construction of field embankments and preparation of land for the sowing of the next autumn crops are in full swing. Double-cropped rice in Chanda and sugarcane in Bhandara and Raipur are in good condition. Fodder and water are sufficient throughout the provinces except in a part of Damoh where fodder is getting dear, and in Hoshangabad and a few villages of Nimar where water is getting scarce. Prices :—rice and juar rose in Chanda by 1¼ and 1¾ seers per rupee respectively. Gram became dearer by one seer in Saugor and 1¼ seers in Chanda ; it was cheaper in Raipur by 11-2 seers. Prices were steady or fluctuated slightly elsewhere. The number of weavers on relief was 494.

Feudatory States.—Bastar received 1 1-4 inches of rain during the week and four other States received light showers. Agriculturists are busy in making the usual preparation of land for sowings of the next autumn crops. Fodder and water are adequate. Prices :—rice in Kawardha rose, and kodon in Khairagarh fell, by 1 seer per rupee.

The Bombay report has already appeared.

The number of persons on relief during the week was 126,975 an increase of 6,260.

THE CITY MORTALITY.

THE Municipal Office returns for the twenty-four hours, ending at 6 a. m. yesterday, give the following results :—

Wards.	Plague. Attacks.	Deaths.	Total deaths from all causes.
A Upper, Middle and Lower Colaba, Fort Northern, Fort Southern and Esplanade	4	2	5
B Mandvi, Chakla, Gomerkhadi and Dongri	4	3	16
C Market, Dhobi Talao, Fanaswady, Bhuleshwar, Khara Talao, and Kumbharwada	8	5	20
D Khetwadi, Girgaum, Chowpati, Walkeshwar, and Mahalumi	2	2	10
E Mazagon, Tarwadi, 2nd Nagpada, Kamatipura, Tardeo, Byculla and 1st Nagpada	6	6	21
F Parel, Sewree and Sion...	3	2	6
G Mahim and Worli	1	1	6
Water Division	0	0	0
Harbour	0	0	0
Hospitals	1	0	5
Total.....	29	22	89
This day last year.....	29	23	114
Do. 1907.....			83

THE RAT CAMPAIGN.

May 25th, 1909.

Ward.	Alive.	Dead	Found Infected.
A	92	31	3
B	219	97	3
C	106	29	5
D	43	20	1
E	170	28	1
F	24	4	0
G	166	3	0
Total to date...	830	210	13
Total rats killed.....			1,040

THE Misses Emma, Lilian, and Mary James who have a select school for girls at Trenton have sailed for Europe, taking with them Hamilton Crisp, a policeman of the local force. It appears that the policeman recently captured a burglar who entered their house, and that they are giving him a three months' trip to Europe, not so much for protection to themselves as to reward him for his services.

LADS BRIGADES AND THE STATES.

How the Boys may Play their Part.

THE following interesting article describing the position which the English Lads' Brigades might occupy towards the question of national defence is contributed to a London contemporary by a correspondent :—

It was shown in a previous article that there is in the various Lads' Brigades throughout the country, an immense reserve of more or less well-trained lads who might be of considerable use to the State in the paramount matter of national defence. Now we must ask ourselves, how can this power be brought into play? Is there any means by which the State can avail itself of all this energy? I think there is, if only two considerations are carefully borne in mind. The first is, that we must not overestimate the pitch to which the ordinary brigade boy is trained. As with all work conducted by voluntary workers, there in an immense difference between the efficiency of one company and another. This must of necessity be so. In one case perhaps you have a parson who believes the brigade to be nearer a panacea than anything else he knows of for the ills of working boy life. He spends money lavishly on his company; by luck he has a parish room or church hall where drill can be decently carried on; by still more good luck (or good judgment) he has officers as keen as himself, conversant with their work, and gifted with that peculiar sort of sympathy which is the beginning and end of a successful work among boys. In another place you have an officer who, with the best intentions in the world, is unsuited to his work. He can only come down from his distant home one day a week, and not always that; he has to leave much of the drill to his subalterns; he cannot keep order. Perhaps the parson is unsympathetic, perhaps the place of drill is hopelessly cramped. These, and a host of other reasons combine to make brigade companies vary enormously in point of efficiency, so much so that the present writer has seen companies on the one hand little better than a mob, and some on the other fit to fall in with a regular line regiment without disgracing or embarrassing their fellows.

The other point we must consider is that, to a greater or less degree, all these brigades are essentially religious institutions. If it were not for the opportunity given by the brigade organisation for getting hold of the lads and influencing their religious life, nine-tenths of the companies would be dropped to-morrow. Naturally, then, any scheme for the utilisation by the State of brigade work must most carefully guard against the very suggestion of interference with the religious side of the undertaking. This applies at the present time with twofold force to the Church Brigade. Let the average Anglican parson is apt to argue that he wants no repetition of the subsidising of Church schools, since that subsidising has so nearly ended in the ousting of the Church element altogether.

The following is a rough draft of a scheme which, while very inexpensive, would avoid the difficulties indicated above and yet bring the best of the brigade companies into direct touch with the State :—

(1) A central board of officers should be detailed for the work of inspecting such companies of any recognised brigade as demand inspection. Each company may only be inspected once in each brigade year, and no company is entitled to demand inspection without the express permission of their own headquarters staff or other central control.

(2) Every company found "satisfactory" on a recognised standard of drill and of musketry shall be subjected to a further examination, either written or on the lines of a more particular inspection, and shall produce whatever shooting records, parade records (showing average attendance at ordinary parades), etc., shall be thought desirable. Marks shall be awarded for this inspection, and points shall be allowed for proficiency of individuals in ambulance, signalling, scouting and so forth, but the figures shall be so arranged that no company can qualify without scoring at least half the marks needed in drill and musketry alone.

(3) The final return of marks shall show the percentage per head of lads on the roll of the company, thus equalising the chances of small companies and large.

(4) If a company's marks on inspection average 60 per cent. or more per lad of the "highest possible," that company shall be entitled to receive a capitation grant of 4s. per lad. If the average be 70 per cent., it shall be entitled to 4s. 3d.; if 80 per cent., to 4s. 6d.; and if over 80 per cent., to 5s.

(5) No grant shall be paid on account of any boy who is under fifteen years of age at the time of the annual inspection, or who has not been in the company for one full year immediately preceding the inspection, or who is obviously unqualified, through loss of an eye or limb or other similar defect, for the purposes of national defence.

(6) In the case of a lad seventeen years of age or upwards a further capitation grant of not more than 2s. per head shall be made in consideration of his signing an agreement that, at the age of twenty, or on leaving his brigade company (whichever event shall happen last), he will join the Territorial Forces. Such undertaking must be countersigned by the lad's parent or guardian, as in the case of "Parents Consent Papers," on board training-ships. But if the lad has served in the brigade for at least two years immediately preceding his enlistment, and has been discharged with a good character, such lad shall be allowed to enlist for a minimum period of three years instead of four.

Now, assuming that there are 20,000 Brigade boys who do a certain amount of shooting, we have already rough figures on which to base our estimates. Of course, at first there would be much weeding out and many companies would fail to earn a grant at all, but in a very short time we should find that they would rise to what was required of them, and probably we should soon find 20,000 lads earning on an average 4s. per head. This represents a total cost of £4,000, to which we may perhaps add another £1,000, for the extra grant for the older boys and for incidentals, such as officers, travelling allowances, printing, and such like. At a maximum cost then of £5,000 we should have a registered, trained, and, up to their age, efficient set of boys, ready to step into the ranks of the Territorial Force as they grow up, feeling that they are not less than before members of great religious organisations, but also that they are each one doing their small share in qualifying to serve as defenders of their country.

There will be many objections to the scheme so slightly outlined here. First, those good people who fear "Militarism" will cry out. To them it might be pointed out that the plan outlined above does not commit any organisation to a military basis; it is the local comp ny which applies, if it thinks fit, for inspection, and it is the local company which receives the grant. If any supporter of Brigade work disapproves of our scheme, he will only have to find a company who is not availing themselves of it, and he can continue his donations with perfect confidence.

Again, no central control of any Brigade need complain on the ground that we are setting up a new authority, or asking the local company to serve two masters, for under the scheme no company can participate without the consent of its own headquarters. And if it thought fit, headquarters could rule the scheme out at any moment by simply refusing consent.

Even the most rigid of economists can hardly complain, for surely £5,000 is not a high price to pay for 20,000 such lads as the various Brigades have to offer. For years these Brigades have deserved well of the State. The highest in the land have recognised their usefulness by giving their patronage and encouragement to Boys' and Church Lads' Brigades alike. It is surely time that they were officially recognised now and that while recognising their work, the State should also endeavour further to profit by it.

BOMBAY VOLUNTEER RIFLES.

REGIMENTAL ORDERS BY MAJOR T. A. SAVAGE, V. D.

Bombay, 27th May.

93. Leave.—The Commanding Officer has been pleased to grant leave of absence to the undermentioned Volunteers :—

No 6363 Vol A R Bussey, "G" Coy. from 5th June to 4th December 1909.

No 6365 Vol H B Crawshaw, "G" from 25th May to 24th November 1909.

A. L. CARTWRIGHT, Capt.
Adjt. B. V. R.

MOFUSSIL INTELLIGENCE.

BANGALORE.

Bangalore, 19th May.—The Executive Committee of the S. I. R. A. sat yesterday and to-day and passed the prospectus for the Rifle Meeting which is to be held at Hebbel from the 6th to the 16th September next. The next Meeting is to be held on practically the same lines as the Meeting of 1908. There are, of course, a few alterations in the conditions of some of the matches and the programme has generally been made more attractive. The entries for the Meeting close on the 24th July, after which date all entries will be treated as post-entries and additional fees of 25 per cent. will be charged. The term "Tactical Matches" has been altered to "Field Practice Matches as being a more suitable name. Rs. 30,000 is the amount advertised as the total amount of the prizes offered for competition and there is every prospect of a most successful Meeting. The chief alterations in the conditions of the matches from those of last year are as follows:—The unlimited entry series of matches has been replaced by two series of limited entry matches, the first series to run from the 6th to 11th September, and the second series from the 13th to 15th idem. The distances are 200, 300, 600, 700, 900 and 1000 yards and the entries are limited to three for each match of each series, the prizes in each match numbering 25, calculated on the usual percentage. Tickets for limited entry matches may be handed in simultaneously with any other match fired at similar distances and under similar conditions. A series of "Field Practice Matches" has also been provided.

OOTACAMUND.

Ootacamund, 19th May.—H. E. Lady Lawley gave a most delightful Fancy Dress Dance on the 17th, and a very large dinner before it at Government House. The scene at the dance was a particularly pretty one, with all the varied costumes. When all the guests were assembled, a very effective entry was made by Their Excellencies, preceded by Mr. Lawley, Captain Duff, Captain Heseltine, Captain Vesey, Mr. Leatham, Mr. Wyndham Quin, Mr. Willoughby, and Captain Kelly, walking two and two dressed all alike in very handsome Directoire costumes of crimson satin striped coats with black facings, brocaded waistcoats and revers with tiny rosebuds, and white knee-breeches, carrying the long silver-topped sticks of the period. His Excellency was wearing his Hunt uniform, while Lady Lawley had on a most exquisite dress of the Elizabethan period, copied exactly from a painting in the National Gallery. The over-skirt was of magnificent blue brocade worn over a white satin gorgeously embroidered, and finished off with sleeves of white tied with gold and a golden girdle for the waist, with pearls round the throat and a fillet of pearls worn on the hair. The whole costume looked beautiful. The two Miss Lawleys were charmingly dressed as Court Ladies of the Georgian period, with dainty flowered silk skirts worn over pink, and elegant little bodices of blue with dainty fichus and pink ribbons and tiny garlands of flowers, with pink wreaths worn in the powdered hair dressed low with long curls coming on the neck. The guests were not as numerous as at the Ball given ten days before, thus having ample space for dancing and the floor was in excellent condition. The drawing rooms, conservatories, etc., provided capital sitting-out accommodation and light refreshments served in the dining room took the place of a regular sit-down supper. Dancing was kept up till 1-30 a.m., and His Excellency's Band provided a charming selection of music for the sixteen dances. The dance was an unqualified success and will be remembered as one of the prettiest functions of the season. H. H. the Maharajah of Mysore, H. H. the Gaekwar of Baroda, H. H. the Maharajah Holkar of Indore and the Rajah of Vizianagram were among these watching the festivities.

Ootacamund, 21st May.—H. H. the Maharajah of Mysore gave a magnificent Ball at Fernhill last night. The scene was a particularly pretty one. Long steams of motors, carriages and rickshaws came in an endless line up the drive to Fernhill, and at last deposited their burdens in the wide and handsome porch, where Mr. Campbell welcomed the arrivals, and every one gathered together in the hall till H.H. the Maharajah and the Yuvaraj (both wearing extremely handsome blue coats and magnificent jewels) appeared and received the guests at the entrance of the Ball Room. H. H. the Gaekwar of Baroda, H. H. the Maharajah Holkar of Indore and the Rajah of Vizianagram were all present with their suites. About 400 guests were there, and dancing was kept up till nearly 2 a.m., the programme of music being particularly well chosen. A great many people came from Coonoor and Wellington and many from still further afield.

H. E. Lady Lawley wore an extremely handsome Princess dress of dark green velvet with a touch of gold round the hem. She had beautiful diamonds round her throat and accross the corsage of her dress, while in her hair she wore a handsome band of diamonds and emeralds which formed an aigrette. Her daughters wore dainty frocks of blue and white. Lady Benson wore a white satin dress with exquisite embroidery worked in a panel up the front of the skirt.

Mr. W. C. McMurray sentenced the Havildar in charge of His Excellency's Bodyguard to suffer three months' rigorous imprisonment and to pay a fine of Rs. 10, and two syces to two months' rigorous imprisonment each in connection with the theft of gram from Government House.

MYSORE.

Mysore, 20th May.—H. H. the Maharajah, H. H. the Maharanee (late Regent), H. H. the Maharanee, the Yuvaraj and members of the Royal family and suite are returning from the Hills to the Capital on the 26th instant in motor cars.

H. H. the Maharajah's twenty-eight birthday will be celebrated on the 30th instant, and preparations are already in progress. The Dewan, Councillors, Judges of the Chief Court and the heads of Departments and Districts are expected to be present during the festivities, and a large number of European guests have been inv

BY THE WAY.

CAMBRIDGE'S LEGATE TO LEIPZIG.

Dr. A W. Ward, the Master of Paterhouse, who has been selected to represent Cambridge at the coming quincentenary of Leipzig University, is a Londoner both by birth and by early education. He has been Vice-Chancellor of Victoria University, as well as of Cambridge, and has also held lectureships at Oxford and Glasgow. Equally at home in ancient and modern history, he is better known to the general public than most University savants by reason of his numerous and acceptable contributions to belles lettres. Dr. Ward is an excellent German scholar.

THE NATIONAL PHYSICAL LABORATORY.

The National Physical Laboratory, which is to play so important a part in the Government's scheme for "placing aerial navigation on a more satisfactory footing," was established in 1899 to standardise instruments for testing materials and for the determination of physical constants. Mr. Haldane takes a special interest in the laboratory, and three years ago pointed out the importance of scientific research work in the competition of civilised nations. If man is ever to fly he must master the natural laws which lie at the root of the problem, and nowhere can this be done with more chances of success than at the National Physical Laboratory.

THE NEW SULTAN'S HEALTH.

Reshad Effendi is evidently not in the best of health. The Constantinople correspondent of the "Lancet," who has been regarding the new Sultan from a professional point of view, writes: The new Sultan's health gives cause for anxiety. He is said to suffer from Bright's disease and gout. I saw him on several occasions, and was struck by his extremely sluggish manner of moving and talking. His eyes are suffused, his face is puffy, and the expression of his look is vague and sad. His whole figure, somewhat stoutish and curved, speaks of mental and physical suffering. He looks his sixty-three years. Reshad's long seclusion can hardly, one would think, have been very favourable to his physical well-being.

A FAMOUS MILTON LIBRARY.

There is an interesting account in the May "Bibliophile" of the library of Mr. Wynne E. Baxter, F. G. S., which contains no fewer than three thousand works by and concerning Milton. For twenty or thirty years Mr. Wynne Baxter has been collecting. Agents in various parts of the world have sent contributions, and he has editions of "Paradise Lost" in Greek, Welsh, Bohemian, Danish, Hungarian, Polish, Icelandic, Portuguese, Swedish, Russian, and Italian, to name only a few. Mr. Wynne Baxter has practically every edition of Milton's many pamphlets.

THE STORY OF A FIRST EDITION.

One day many years ago Mr. Baxter heard that a bookseller near the Law Courts had a copy of the first edition of "Paradise Lost" for disposal. He wanted 25gs. for it, and at that price it changed hands. The new owner, delighted with his bargain, asked the proprietor of the shop to tell him how much he had originally paid for the work. After considerable hesitation he vouchsafed the information. He had seen it mentioned in a list sent to him by a confrere at Portsmouth, and had given 17s. 6d. for it. To-day it is worth £1,000 at least.

A RESERVE FORCE OF JUDICIAL POWER.

Though only a permanent addition to the judicial staff can provide a permanent remedy for the existing delays in the Courts, one simple reform, the "Law Journal" suggests, would prevent a dislocation of business which is bound to occur whenever a judge falls ill or is employed by the Government to perform duties outside his ordinary sphere. If all judges were compelled to retire after fifteen years' service, and if the Lord Chancellor were empowered to request them, whenever there was need for their services after their retirement, to sit at the Royal Courts of Justice or on Circuit, a reserve force of judicial power would be created which could always be used to prevent the work of the Courts from falling into arrear.

POWERS OF ENDURANCE.

Lord Westbury once complained to Lord Palmerston of the difficulty of finding men strong enough for the Bench. "There used to be lawyers," he added, "who could stand anything, but the race seems wearing out." The fact that there are now six judges on the Bench who have long since been entitled to a retiring allowance goes, our contemporary thinks, to prove that the race of hardy lawyers has by no means died out. Judicial work is very exacting, and the continuance of these six judges at their posts is a sufficient testimony to their powers of endurance.

ENGLISH FISH IN WESTERN AUSTRALIA.

Great success has attended the work of Mr. Lionel Le Sœuf, who some two and a half years ago, the "British Australasian" tells us, placed a number of English perch, tench, and carp in Western Australian lakes between Perth and Yanchep. Where the waters had receded a couple of two-pound golden carp were recently found lying in a furrow, and the billabongs and creeks leading into the lakes, as well as the lakes themselves, are said to be simply swarming with fish. Dr. Haynes, a landowner in the vicinity, says they are so thick that it is easier to shoot them than to catch them with a rod and line. He has seen some weighing as much as 10lb.

AN AMAZING RECORD.

Nearly six million copies? Such is the latest annual output (more exactly, 5,934,711) of copies of the Scriptures by the British and Foreign Bible Society. The full significance of this amazing record is better realised when we consider that the output of the first thirteen years of the society's life was only two million copies, and that the distribution of the first half-century was much less than five times that of last year. When this society was cradled 105 years ago, in the London Tavern, Wilberforce "hoped that an income of £10,000 would not be too extravagant to expect. To-day the society's income is somewhere about a quarter of a million and it has circulated more than 200,000,000 copies of the Scriptures in far more languages than there are days in the year.

STAGE PRONUNCIATION.

The difficulty of correcting an actor's mispronunciation without humiliating him is the subject of an amusing article by Sir W. S. Gilbert. He recalls the rehearsal of a burlesque in which an actress would sing a couplet:

"Indubitably if you do,
It will be the worse for you"

"This, of course, would not do, so I determined to alter the word to 'inveitably.' The young lady agreed that the alteration greatly improved the verse but she was not to deprived of her 'tub,' so she sang it:

'Inevitably if you do,
It will be the worse for you.'

This was just as bad, so I made it 'unquestionably,' and of course it came out:

'Unquestionably if you do,
It will be the worse for you.'

I could think of no other word that would answer the purpose so as a last resource I said to her: 'Do you think it is advisable to give the word its French accent?' 'How do you mean?' 'Why, "unquestionably"—that's the way it is pronounced in Paris. "Unquestionably" would be all very well for the stalls, but the gallery wouldn't understand it.'"

READY MADE NESTING-PLACES.

The thrush is a foolish bird at nesting-time, writes a home correspondent, and I cannot help thinking it was a misunderstanding of the architect's intentions to build on a projecting stone in the wall of a house, as described recently by the "Country Diary." I rather think the stone was left for architectural effect and not for use. I noticed similar projections on a building at Knutsford, and was delighted to find that there were also carefully contrived nesting-places for the birds. Instead of filling up the holes in the wall left by the scaffolding, the architect has closed them with a thin wall of stucco, pierced with a round hole. The bird bird enters through this and builds inside. Sometimes you may see a little cornice over the gap to keep out rain and a tiny step just below for the bird to alight on. The sparrows understand all about it, and do not, like the thrush make the mistake of building outside in the cold.

MEN AND MATTERS.

THE AMERICAN CHARACTER.

Peter Fenelon Collier was a very remarkable example of the gigantic success that attends men in America—perhaps I might even say especially Irishmen—who bring to that new country minds as versatile and resourceful, and spirits as high and purpose as strong and stern, as the conditions of the country demand, and are in consonance with the whole national character. For rising in a century—which in the history of the world is but an hour—from a thinly-populated and virgin land for the most part, and rising by struggle with the most perilous problems of civilisation and exploration, with wild beasts and wild men, with the trackless forest and the untrodden prairie, with inexperience and all-encompassing novelty of difficulty and enterprise, America has developed a distinct national character. The main factors in that character are resolute, and almost arrogant, self-confidence and self-reliance; indomitable courage; boundless ambition; absence of all superstitious reverence for the past, or the accepted; and a certain hardness corresponding to the hardness of the conflict of every man for fortune.

THE LATE PETER COLLIER.

Into that fierce and bleak atmosphere of ferocious and merciless and brilliant competition there entered, some forty years ago, a young man from the softer, sluggish, unprosperous life of Ireland. He had the usual amount of capital with which the Irish emigrant reaches America; probably half-a-sovereign would represent its amount. But he had the advantage of having been brought up in gentle and educated surroundings; though but a boy, he had already learned to cultivate his mind and to interest himself in letters; and in a way was thus better prepared for the apparently hopeless struggle that might have been apparent. But still it must at first have been a terrible struggle; for it began in the days of the Civil War, when America was torn and bleading, and all business was demoralised. But Peter Collier proved equal to the moment, organised a method of distributing newspapers and literature to the soldiers in the field, and thus gave the first proof of having by natural instinct that genius for adaptability of business to circumstances that is so essentially an American gift.

A JUDGE'S EARLY DAYS.

Mr. Justice Darling's impromptu verse in Court the other day no doubt considerably astonished those present, but as a matter of fact the learned Judge is a poet of more than ordinary merit, and has written some charming poems which have appeared in the magazines. As a wit, too, Sir Charles has no equals in the legal profession. Some time ago, Judge Darling gave an amusing description of how he became a lawyer. When he was young, he said, he was very idle, and his guardian asked him what he was going to do to earn his living. "I think," said the judge, "he gave me the selection of several unpleasant ways—all ways seemed unpleasant. I knew nothing about them, and so I said: 'Oh, very well, I'll be a solicitor'; and I began to be a solicitor, but it appeared to me after a short time that I might not be so idle as I wished. I made the acquaintance of a few other people, who said to me, 'If you really wish to be completely idle, probably for the rest of your natural life, you had better be a barrister?' And so I became one," concluded Sir Charles, amid loud laughter, "and I can assure you that for several years—indeed, for many years—realised the height of my ambition."

LORD CHARLES BERESFORD AND THE COLONIES.

There is a belief steadily gaining ground in well-informed circles that Lord Charles Beresford will shortly be offered the Governorship of one of our larger self-governing Colonies. Asked as to the accuracy of these reports the other day, he said with a smile: "There is nothing more probable. Seeing that my career so far has been entirly a naval one it is just the sort of thing that would occur to the authorities. To put me in some place where ship is never seen or heard of." Despite this reply, however, there are very good reasons for believing that he would accept this position if it were offered to him. Owing to the sitting of the Naval Enquiry Committee, Lord Charles Beresford was compelled to miss the race for the Two Thousand Guineas last week, but there is no more keener follower of the Turf. He has never been known, however, to make a bet on a race. "Why should I?" he once asked when this fact was mentioned to him. "I get quite as much enjoyment watching my friends lose their money as I should if I wagered my own—and it comes cheaper"

COUNTESS OF LYTTON.

Lady Lytton, who gave birth to her second daughter and third child at Knebworth last week, as Miss Plowden created quite a sensation when she went home from India at the age of eighteen, and made her "debut" in London Society. Her type of beauty resembled none other so much as the ideal that children form in their minds eyes of "Beauty" in the famous fairy tale. With a dazzling complexion, dark brown eyes, and golden brown hair, she was, and is, lovely to behold. Mr. Arthur Balfour spoke of her as "the brightest star that had ever risen on the horizon of the London firmament," and great ladies esteemed it a privilege to conduct her to balls and parties. Among these was the Duchess of Rutland, and under her "ægis" Miss Plowden became a member of that Society known as the Souls. After breaking many hearts, Miss Plowden bestowed her hand on Lord Lytton, and like "Beauty," once the wealth of orange blossoms was placed on her brow, "has lived happy ever after."

A PRACTICAL LANDLORD.

Lord Lytton is a man of parts and of ideas. His interest in the lot of the people is a practical one, and round Knebworth he has won lasting popularity as a landlord by placing at the disposal of his less fortunate neighbours good plots of land for them to cultivate. In appearance the Earl bears a curious likeness to the great Lytton, and inherits by birthright a taste for letters. Among his many distinguished relatives is Mrs. Earle of "Surrey Garden" fame. His son and heir, Lord Knebworth, a handsome boy, is now six years old.

M. SAINT-SAENS.

M. Camille Saint-Saens, whose opera "Samson et Delilah" was produced so successfully at Covent Garden, has been unquestionably the foremost musician in France since the death of Gounod. Like so many other musicians, he began to play the piano when quite a child, and was only seventeen when he composed his first symphony. He was a friend of Wagner, Liszt, and Gounod, and apropos of his first meeting with Wagner an interesting story is told. Saint-Saens was sent to the house of the great German with a letter of introduction from a friend. On being shown into an ante-room to wait the arrival of his host, he saw a part of the MS. score of one of Wagner's operas lying on the piano. Sitting down at the instrument, Saint-Saens began to play the music, and so masterly was his rendering that Wagner, who was in the next room, rushed in and joyfully embraced him. M. Saint-Saens is still as brilliant a pianist as he is a composer, and a critic has paid him the following glowing tribute: It was almost as interesting to see him play as to hear him—to see his beautiful hands interlocking and moving over the keyboard with incomparable ease and grace, controlled by a splendid head that betrays both the Frenchman and the man of genius unmistakably.

SAINT SAENS AND THE BARBER.

Once, when he was in Chicago, he had an interesting chat with a barber in that city, in the course of which he happened to ask him if he had ever heard a certain world-famed pianist. "No, Sir," answered the barber with great decision. "These pianists never patronise me, and so I never patronise them!" The genial composer loves to tell this story as an illustration of the highly-developed business instinct of the American people. But the cute barber may yet live to reconsider his position, for the long-haired virtuose appears, happily to be growing scarcer.

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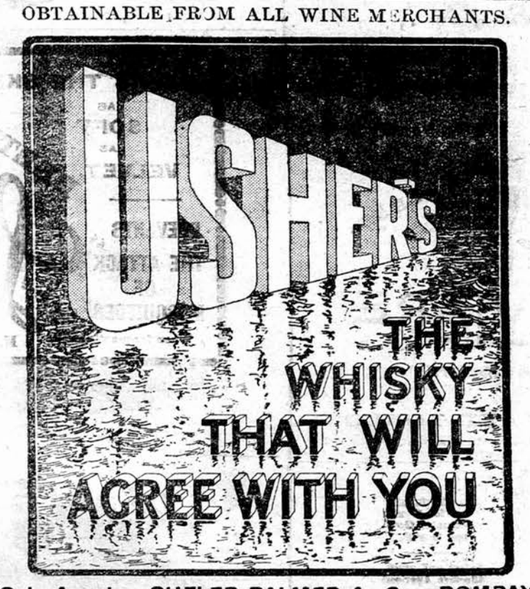

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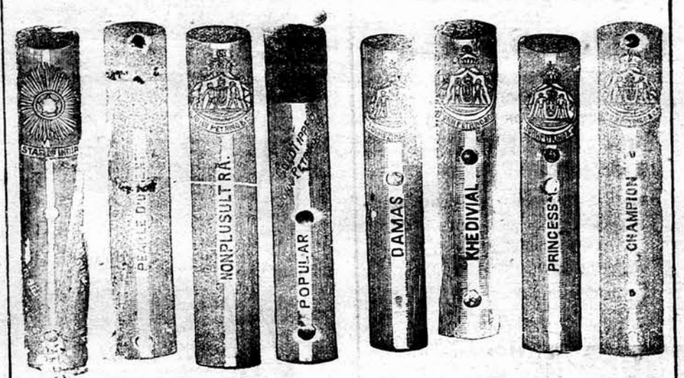

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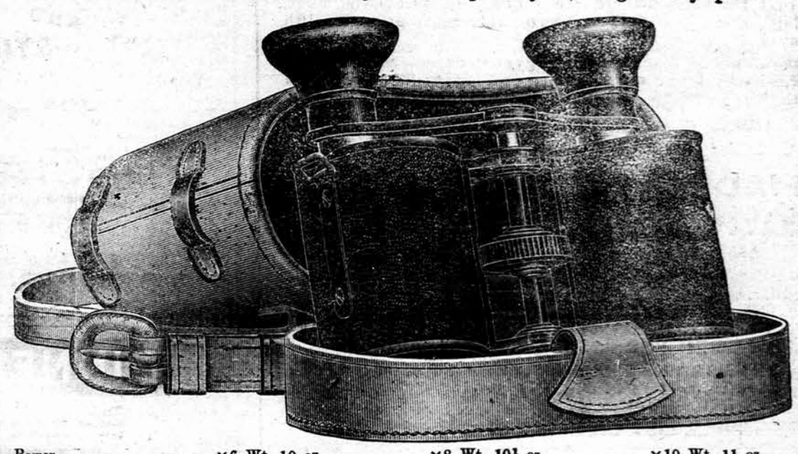
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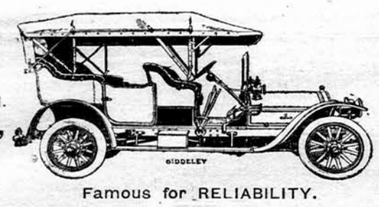

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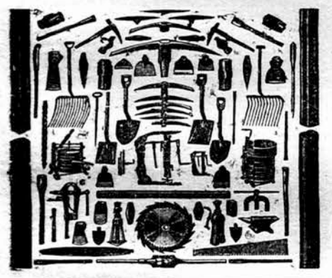

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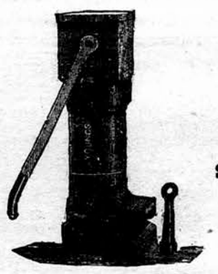

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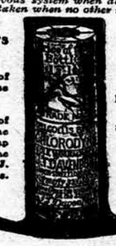

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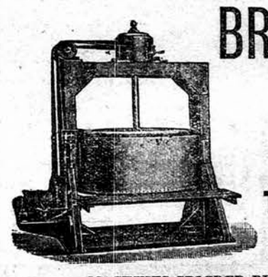

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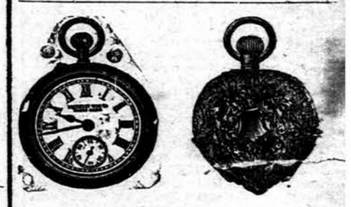

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